REGISTER D No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,258—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on THURSDAY, the 25th July 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 20th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS, COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	12th July.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s)	CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.
—	GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	22nd July.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves	5th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector	19th July.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain James C. Shaw, will sail on the 20th instant.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-wares, &c., at Meadow Street, Fort, next to "Bombay Gazette" Office.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware such as a pair of hotwater and vegetable dishes, crush pickle, and eggstands, waiter, ice pitcher, butter pot, best plated spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery &c., handsome French polished well seasoned household furniture, such as a teakwood telescope dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dumb waiter, mallet pattern arm chairs, handsome blackwood circular table with marble top, easy, long, and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas pier lady and writing tables, chiffoniers, whatnots, iron painted four post bedsteads, cradles, washing and dressing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-wares, an English built miniature Brougham, &c., &c., at Upper Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major Mackey.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 13th instant.

A good-looking black Arab Horse, good tempered, goes in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HANDMADE PAPERS.

On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms :—

51 Reams	Foolscap	15 lbs.	
30 ,,	Demy	24 ,,	
20 ,,	Medium	34 ,,	
10 ,,	Imperial	72 ,,	

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla on the premises of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited.

A quantity of old building materials, comprising posts, planks, doors, windows, about 35,000 old tiles, &c. &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1878.

SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO

SALE OF STOCKHOLM TAR AND COAL TAR.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant Messrs. SADANAND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account and at the risk of the indentor Adamjee Bhaijee per Ex. S. S. "Pekin" A. B.—26/50-25 Remlets Stockholm Tar. Each Remlet weighing 4½ to 4¾ cwts. good quality A. B,—51/75-25 Remlet Coal Tar. Each weing 4½ to 4¾ cwts.

Customs duty, landing and other charges, to be paid by the purchase before removal of the goods and money to be paid to the undersigned after the sale over.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

J. NEUBERG'S

5, Meadow Street.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, "CAVITE" BRAND,

Extra fine quality and size.

The finest production of the Manillas.

Carefully selected by Mr. NEUBERG'S SPECIAL AGENT AT MANILLA.

"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 1 CHEROOTS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

CIGARETTES

Mild, Medium and Full Flavored

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Deliciously fresh.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES OF STORES to this Company's Mill, from 1st August 1878 to 31st July 1879, will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 15th instant. Printed copies of Schedule and other particulars could be had on applying at the Office. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Nicol's Building, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 8, 1878.

BATH COLLEGE, BATH.

HEAD MASTER,
T. W. DUNN, Esq., M.A.,
(Late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and for 10 years a Master of Clifton College.)

THE COLLEGE is managed by a Council of which His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., is President. It will provide a Classical, Mathematical and General Education of the highest order and will be generally conducted on the model of Clifton College.

TERMS.

TUITION AND SCHOOL FEES.

For Boys over 13 years of age	£25 per annum.
Do. under 13 do.	£20 do.
Boys admitted by the Council	£4 extra do.
Boarding Fees exclusive of Tuition Fees	£60 per annum.

Nomination shares which are £25 each, give a perpetual right to nominate a pupil to the College in respect to each share.

The Head Master can arrange for the Boarding of Boys during the Vacations.

Application to be made to the Honorary Secretary,

SIR HENRY FREELING, Bart.,
Bathampton, Bath.

JUST PUBLISHED.

	Rs.	a.
THE INDIAN CONTRACT and COMMON CARRIERS' ACTS, a MANUAL of INDIAN CONTRACT LAW, copiously Illustrated with Rulings; by G. E. Knox, C. S., Judge Small Cause Court, Allahabad	2	0
THE INDIAN LIMITATION and MAJORITY ACTS; a Compendium of the Rulings of Indian High Courts, on Act 15 of 1877 and Act 9 of 1875, with Leading Cases upon Limitation; by Ditto	2	0
THE PROCEDURE of MOFUSSIL SMALL CAUSE COURTS; by Ditto.	2	0
A DIGEST of CIVIL PROCEDURE, PREVALENT in BRITISH INDIA, 2 Vols; by Ditto	30	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 696 of 1875.

RUTTONBAI KHANBAI, Widow of HUSSONALLY TYABJEE, ALLYBHOY HUSSONALLY, ADUMJEE HUSSONALLY, and MARIAMBAI, Wife of TYAB BHAISAB, respectively Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Bhendy Bazar Road, without the Fort, and ABDOOL CADUR HUSSONALLY, a Minor of the age of three years, by his next friend, JEWAJEE KHANBHOY........Plaintiffs.

vs.

HUSSONBHAI bin SYEDNA ABDOOL CADUR NUZMOODEEN and HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Executors of the Will of JAFFERJEE TYABJEE, deceased........Defendant.

ESTATE OF TYABJEE ADUMJEE.

ALL PERSONS claiming to be CREDITORS of the Firm of TYABJEE ADUMJEE, of which JAMES THORBURN, Esq., is Receiver under an Order of Court, dated the 14th day of December 1876, are required on or before the 1st day of August 1878 to SEND to the said Receiver at the Office of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Rampart Row, the PARTICULARS of their alleged Claims, the said Receiver being about to make a FINAL DIVISION of the FUNDS in his hands amongst the parties entitled thereto under the Decree in the above suit.—Dated this 9th day of July 1878.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

TREACHER & CO.'S LACTOMETERS OR MILK TESTERS.

CONSTRUCTED to show at once, without any calculation, whether Milk is pure and genuine, or to what extent adulterated.

Complete in case with Trial Glass and directions for use.

Cash, Rs. 3-0 ; Credit, Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.

ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.

TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.

SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN— BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soup, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, countracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, 10 to 12 feet bed. Address OMEGA, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 1st Grenadiers N. I. Apply, stating terms and forwarding certificates, to BAND PRESIDENT, Camp, Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—WANTED, a FIRST MISTRESS for the Byculla Girls' School. Commencing salary Rs. 120 a month, with Furnished Quarters. For full particulars apply by letter to the Hon. Secy.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

TO LET, a SMALL BUNGALOW on the Race Course. Apply to F. Rowland, Fir Tree Lodge, Bellasis Road.

FOR SALE, nearly new, 14 HORSE POWER TANGYE'S HORIZONTAL ENGINE. Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart, Byculla.

PRICKLY COMFREY.—A fresh supply of BULBS, just landed. Apply to MANAGER, PURVIS' AGENCY.

NOTICE to the RESIDENTS N. E. Lines G. I. P. R.—Fresh Ground COFFEE in Tins 1 lb. each As. 13 ; per dozen, Rs. 9. Cursetjee Dossabhai, Camp Deolali.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A CUP OF TEA, OR COFFEE, in FIVE MINUTES, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, AND LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of HARDWARE AND SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND REQUISITES (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of MEDICINE CHESTS (ILLUSTRATED.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

AND (*To the Profession and Trade only.*)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Wholesale Priced List of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

ASQUITH AND LORD

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen homeward bound to their stock of useful articles for the journey, a few of which they enumerate below.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash R. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Blue Serge or India Tweed Suits for General Wear during the Voyage		30 0	34 0
Sleeping Suits and for Early Morning Deck Wear	From	10 0	11 8
	To	18 0	21 0
Long Cloth Shirts, Very Strong	Six	22 8	25 0
Do. do. Linen Fronts &c.	,,	28 0	31 0
Do. do. Cloth on	,,	31 0	34 0
Oxford Cloth (large genuine) do.	,,	36 0	40 0
Coloured French Cambric, Collars on	,,	30 0	33 0
Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	9 0	10 0
Do. Silk and Wool do.	,,	9 0	10 0
Warm Knit Jackets		10 8	12 0
Do. Mufflers		2 0	2 8
Canvas Bags for Soiled Linen		5 12	6 8
Deck Chairs, all kinds and all Prices			
English Feather and Horsehair Pillows	Each	7 8	8 8
India Cotton Do. do.	,,	2 8	2 12
Courier Bags, Leather and Canvas	From	9 8	11 0
Canvas Shoes (Superior)	Per pair	7 8	9 0
Sponges and Sponge Bags, all prices	From	3 0	3 8
Leather Purses and Sovereign Boxes		3 0	4 0
Marine Soap, a luxury in a Sea Bath	Per Box	1 4	1 12

Eau de Cologne, Perfumes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Hair and Nail Brushes, Rug Straps, Travelling Caps, and every requisite for a long journey.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT

possesses the following advantages over White Lead and Oxide Zinc :—

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Do. 25 do. do. White Lead.

It retains its whiteness under all conditions.
Will stand 500 degrees of heat.
Will never blister.
Is non-poisonous. Has no smell.
Has no chemical action upon metals.

This substitute for White Lead received the highest praise at meetings of Society of Arts, London ; and Social Science Congress ; is used by English and German Governments.

The following are a few extracts from numerous Reports already received :—

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says : "It is one of the most ingenious *useful* discoveries of modern times."

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.—"Has great body, covers well, absolutely resists the action of foul air, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance, will always retain its opacity."

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c., &c.—"Much more stable than White Lead."

LUTSCHAUNIG & Co., Liverpool Assay Office.—"Body dense and opaque, covers better than White Lead, Sulphuretted Hydrogen has no effect upon it, does not blister, absolutely neutral towards Iron, &c., will entirely supersede White Lead."

T. A. BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works.—"Superior to any other similar substance I have ever met with—is a pure white, retains its opacity, is not affected by foul air, has a good body."

J. H. & S. JOHNSON, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool.—"Has the body of Lead, but does not tarnish like it."

F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 191, Hope-street, Glasgow.—"Covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to White Lead."

C. H. TOZER, Practical Decorator, &c., 56, Treherne-road, London.—"The best thing that has been brought under my notice."

G. W. BREWER, Decorator, 54, Crawshay-road, London.—"A beautiful White, far superior to White Lead. Will mix with colours White Lead destroys."

W. MALE, Painter, Oxton.—"Does not blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead."

For full particulars apply to

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER AND BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, AND 107, CANNON STREET, LONDON.
OR ANY AGENTS OF THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY.
F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA. W. NICOL & Co., BOMBAY
Testing Samples forwarded free on application.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and depurative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

ALWAYS ON HAND,

A

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COCONADA CIGARS!!!

ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.
(Established 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 2-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges at any *Indian Port*.

Price list and further particulars furnished on application.

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED.

THIS WEEK ORDERS REGISTERED.

	Rs.	a.
STANLEY'S AFRICAN TRAVELS.—"Through the Dark Continent," 2 Vols., 8vo.	26	4

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Royal Academy Notes, 1878	0	10
Birdwood's Catalogue of British Indian Section of Paris Exhibition	0	10
"Strapmore ;" by "Weeder"	0	10
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, June	2	4
Bagot vs. Bagot, Verbatim report	0	10
Report on the Route between Talifu and Momein	3	0
Haug's Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings and Religion of the Parsis	10	0
Fontaine on Electric Lighting	4	12
Eustace Smith's Summary of the Law of Companies	2	4
Animals and their Social Powers	1	12
Mayer's Experiments in the Phenomena of Light	1	12
Flowers, Their Origin, Shapes, Perfumes and Colours	4	12
Sanderson's Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India	15	12
Metals and their Chief Industrial Applications ; by C. R. Alder Wright	2	4
The Domestic World, a Practical Guide in Domestic and Social Economy	1	12
A Laggard in Love; by Annie Thomas	1	4
Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit	1	4
Fighting the Air ; by Florence Marryatt	1	4
A Wingless Angel	1	4
Pool and Paddock	1	4
Scott and Sebright	1	4
Silk and Scarlet	1	4
Saddle and Sirloin	1	4
Sporting Sketches ; by Old Bushman	1	4
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. 1, contemporaneous with Kaye's 3rd volume	12	8
Archer's Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49	5	0
Riola's How to learn Russian	7	8
Key to do.	3	4
Walford's Complete Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons, 1878	3	4
Sebastopol Trenches; by Col. Reynell Pack, C. B.	5	8
Morris' Descriptive and Historical Account of the Godavery District	7	8
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1878	2	8
Family Herald, Vol. 40	3	0
Hollybush Hall, *Coloured Hunting Plates*	9	8
Monier Williams' Modern India	4	12
Daily News War Correspondence from the Fall of Kars to the conclusion of Peace	6	12
Fytche's Burma, Past and Present, 2 Vols.	18	12
Leslie Stephens' Hours in a Library, 2 Vols	5	12
Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. 7	18	12
Burke's Select Works, *Clarendon Press Series*, 2 Vols	3	0
Chums; a Tale for the Youngsters	3	4
Roberts' Theory and Practice of Medicine, 3rd Edition, 2 Vols.	13	12
Black's Green Pastures and Piccadilly	3	12
Liesegang's Manual of the Carbon Process of Photography	3	0
Calcutta to Liverpool by China, Japan, and America ; by H. W. N.	2	0
Tennyson's Works complete in 1 Volume, various bindings, *from*	3	12
John-a-Dreams, a Tale	4	12
Nelson's Commentaries on the Civil Procedure Code	17	0
Meadows Taylor's Story of My Life	5	12
Large's History of Materialism, Vol. 1	6	12
Proctor's Myths and Marvels of Astronomy	7	12
Morley's Rousseau	6	0
Macaulay's Life and Letters; by Trevelyan, 2 Vols.	7	8
Forjett's Our Real Danger in India	4	12
Freeman's History and Conquests of the Saracens	2	8
Molesworth's History of England, 1830—1874	4	12

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, BOILED LINSEED OIL, guaranteed pure and of the best quality. Price Rs. 1-15-0 per gallon, in 5 Gallons Tins, or Rs. 1-13-0 per gallon, in quantities of not less than 56 Gallons, in Casks. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Metal Mart, Byculla.

FOR SALE, 10 HANK BOBBIN REELS by Joseph Stubbs; 1 PATENT SELF-STOPPING WARPING MACHINE by John Dugdale and Sons, and India Rubber Valves of different sizes. For price and particulars apply to

DINSHAW NOWROJEE, Manager,
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company Mill, Byculla.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government Surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C. E., Camp, via Julpigori, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 800 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, CONTRACTORS, UP-COUNTRY DEALERS, AND CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OIL.

THE undersigned have just landed, ex-American Ship Gamecock, from New York direct, a fresh consignment of KEROSENE OIL, Devoe's best refined, marked B in diamond, in strong packages, specially adapted for conveyance up-country, high nozzle, brass ticket on tins.

Also Jenney's and Hanwell's Kerosene Oil, small screws, and American Kerosene Street Lanterns. Wholesale and retail.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that, under the instructions of Government, the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED, on and after TUESDAY, the Sixteenth of July 1878.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after MONDAY, the Fifteenth instant, and, on and after TUESDAY, the Sixteenth of July 1878. All notices as to Local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be CANCELLED and WITHDRAWN.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th July 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S SIDINGS AT COLABA AND DISCONTINUANCE OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN THIS RAILWAY, AND THE SIDINGS AT COLABA OF THE SASSOON DOCK COMPANY, AND OF THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after SATURDAY, the thirteenth of July, instant, until further notice, COTTON and other Traffic will not be conveyed between this Railway, and the Sidings at Colaba, of this Company ; of the Sassoon Dock Company ; and of the New Colaba Company.

Cotton and other Traffic will not be received at Up-country Stations for conveyance to Colaba after WEDNESDAY, the Tenth instant.

Due notice will be given of the reopening of the Sidings at Colaba for Traffic to and from the respective Sidings after the close of the monsoons.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BOOKING OF GOODS TO WARI BUNDER STATION, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 10th of July, instant, until further notice, GOODS of all sorts for Bombay may be consigned to this Company's Station at Wari Bunder as well as to either the Bori Bunder and the Byculla Stations and the Port Trust Sidings.

Consignees should arrange to take delivery at Wari Bunder of Goods that are consigned there. Goods will be conveyed to Wari Bunder and will be charged for at the same rates and dealt with under similar arrangements as are at present charged, or in force, to, and at, Bori Bunder.

And Goods conveyed to Wari Bunder must be taken delivery of, and removed by Consignees, or their Agents, within twenty four hours after midnight of the day on which they are available for delivery. If not removed within that time, wharfage at the rate of FOUR ANNAS PER MAUND per day will be charged for all the time beyond.

The existing arrangements, under which, Grain and Seed for Bombay, must be consigned either to Wari Bunder or to the Port Trust Sidings, but not to Bori Bunder or to Byculla, remain in force.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th July 1878.

NOTICE.

CLEMENT WILKINSON, ESQ., DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of CLEMENT WILKINSON, formerly of Malegaon in the Bombay Presidency, in India, but late of No. 19, Wiltshire Road, Brixton, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at No. 19, Wiltshire Road aforesaid, on the 8th day of October 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Property and Credits (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 17th day of June 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, both of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required on or before Wednesday, the 24th July 1878, to send to the said Administrators at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to JOHN JAMES WILKINSON and ALEXANDER PARIS, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having Property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debt or hand over such Property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 19th day of June 1878.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 648 of 1875.

RAO BAHADOOR MUDDON SHREECRISTNAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present Judge of the [illegible] Court, and residing at Poona........Plaintiff.

vs.

MUNGESH RAGHOONATH and PURSHOTUM SHREECRUSTNAJEE, respectively of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay........Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 25th day of August 1876, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, should, on or before the 25th day of February 1877, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Ten Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-four and Annas Ten for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment, and it was further ordered that in default of the said Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, paying to the Plaintiff the amount of the principal, interest and costs as aforesaid within the time aforesaid, the Sheriff of Bombay should sell the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned—that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of Lohar Chawl or New Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under Number 1167, bounded on the east by the property of Ramjee Chuttoor, on the west also by the property of Ramjee Chuttoor, on the north by the said Lohar Chawl Street, and on the south also by the property of Ramjee Chuttoor, and containing by admeasurement 166 square yards, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 33, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath. The annual revenue payable to Government in respect of the said land and premises is Rupees Five, Annas Three and Pies Two. AND WHEREAS default has been made by the said Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the directions contained in the said decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant, Mungesh Raghoonath, have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser (other than the said Plaintiff), the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser (other than the said Plaintiff) to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 5th day of June 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. SHAMRAO PANDOORUNG,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH JULY 1878.

THERE has been no material change in any of our markets during the day. Reuter's telegrams of yesterday report a steady feeling in most of the Home markets. Consols have advanced to 96⅜ and French Rentes to 115⅞. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at 79½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and 88 for Fives-and-a-half.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London yesterday.

In the London Produce Markets there is a further advance of 10s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, which is now quoted at £52. The quotation for Ceylon Oil is unchanged at £40 10s. per ton. There is no change reported in Coffee. The only alteration in the quotations for Seeds is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed, the tone of both the Linseed and Rapeseed markets is quiet, as is also that for Wheat. The total quantity of Wheat afloat is returned at 830,000.

In the Manchester Goods Market yesterday the feeling was unchanged, and Cotton in Liverpool was steady with sales amounting to [illegible]000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. The prices on the spot were all unchanged, and to arrive Good Fair new Oomrawuttee, with a Fully Fair Clause, June-July shipment, via Canal, is quoted at 5⅜d. per lb. The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote Mid. Uplands at 11⅜, and Futures for October delivery are quoted at 11 1-16 cents. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports up to date during the past three years compare as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Three days' receipts	2,000	1,700	1,800
Total since 1st Sept	4,200,000	3,922,900	4,071,500

A payment into the Bank of England is advised of about £400,000. The market rate of discount in London remains at 3 per cent. for 3 months' sight Bank Bills. Exchange in India at 60 days' sight is quoted at 1s. 8d. An advance of ⅛ per oz. is reported in Bar Silver, which is now quoted at 52⅜d. per ounce.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been rather a firmer feeling throughout the day, although rates are very irregular, the banks being mostly sellers at 1-16th per Rupee above our yesterday's quotations, but buyers at yesterday's rates. The slight advance in Silver naturally tends to strengthen the market, but telegrams from Calcutta report rates there unchanged and no business doing. Our closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Credits,	6 " "	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	1s. 8⅜d.	"
Francs	3 " "	2-13	

On Calcutta, owing to reported large resales of Bank Bills, the rate for demand drafts has declined to 100 1.16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are again rather easier for Fours, which have declined to Rs. 94⅝; Fours-and-a-half are still quoted at Rs. 94⅝; and Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 104½. In the new Loan no sales have been reported here during the day, but the rate has declined to Rs. 100½.

The SHARE MARKET has been very irregular. Bank shares are steady at our yesterday's quotations. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares Albert Mills have advanced Rs. 25, Alfred Mills Rs. 60, Dhurrumseys Rs. 5, Jewraj Balloo Rs. 5, and Bombay United have declined Rs. 5, Broach Mills Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 5, Khutow Mucoonjees Rs. 30. In other shares there are no quotable alterations.

COTTON has been quiet during the day, with only a very limited demand for export. Dealers continue to ask extreme rates for the stocks which they have on hand. To-day's rates are:—

Good Oomra	Rs. 208	per candy	
F. G. F. do.	" 200	"	"
G. F. do	" 185	"	"
F. G. F. Dhollera	" 198	"	"
G. F. do	" 184	"	"
Good S. G. Dharwar	" 206	"	"
G. F. Compta	" 188	"	"

PIECE GOODS.—Owing to the firmness of holders rates are maintained, but the demand is not brisk, as local dealers are still waiting for an improved enquiry from the interior.

SEEDS are in moderate demand at Rs. 6-9 to 6-10 for Linseed, and Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-13 for Guzerat Rapeseed.

FREIGHTS.—The market is rather firmer to-day; most of the steamers on the berth for Liverpool have sufficient cargo engaged for immediate shipment, and an attempt is being made to raise the rates to 17s. 6d. per ton. The supply of cargo offering is, however, very small, and as we learn that the steamer India has been entered out for loading this afternoon, it seems probable that rates will shortly decline again. For sailing tonnage there is a limited enquiry for the vessels on the berth at 12s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. per ton for Wood and Iron.

COALS are quite unchanged. No business is reported and prices are nominally the same.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	750
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	810
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	251½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	825
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,080
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,980
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	80
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.*	1,400
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,070
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	80
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	770 xd.
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*	995
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	660
Dhurrumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	865
Fleming S. and W. Co. ..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,170
Hindustan S. & W. Co. ..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,000
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	980
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	900
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	790
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,276
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co. ..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	320
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,310
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,250
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	940
Neriad S. and W. Co. ..	400	1,000	all	—	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	800
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	356
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.s*	760
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	850
Soonderdas Spinning ..	660	1,000	all	75 p.s.	825
Do do. ½ Share..	600	500	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
toria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	750

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	[illegible]	2,800	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	125 do	965
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	[illegible]	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Ballary	175	1,000	all	60	700
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	480
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	76
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	383	1,000	all	100 do	895
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	[illegible]	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.	800	500	all	40 do	380
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	342½
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	495
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld..	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	535

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	p. c.	295
Do. New £20 Shares....	—	£20	130-14-6	do.	26
Ditto	—	£20	65-7-3	do.	72
Ditto	—	£20	21-13-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	—	£18	196-5-15	do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s.	1,900
Bombay Gas Company..	60,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	605 xd.
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	8,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·709
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·1
Dew Point	80·3
Relative humidity of Air	·893
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)....	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	79·2
General Direction of Wind............	SW, WSW, SW, WSW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	286
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during the month	21·81
" " Year	42·38

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP LORENZO, 1,199 tons, Captain J. O. W. Rutch, will sail to-day for Batavia in ballast.

THE S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,141 tons, Captain J. O. Harrison, sailed yesterday for London via the Canal with a general cargo.

THE SHIP BERENGARIA, 1,310 tons, Captain J. Little John, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock, 3rd April, with a cargo of 1820 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 1,311 tons, Captain E. Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, Captain Frere, Mr. W. F. Martin, and six deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails, and the following cargo:—58 cases beads, 1 case gold thread, 10 packages piecegoods, 10 bales twist, 2 cases boots, 63 cases wine, 233 packages paper, 8 packages glassware, 6 cases lamps, 170 cases arsenic, 8 cases tobacco, 31 cases roots, 3 cases false pearls, 7 cases saffron, 207 boxes silver, 5 boxes specie, 3 cases wax, 7 bags gum, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis........	Calcutta, June 14.
9	Kashgar (s)	Baker	Suez, June 28.
	Berengaria	John	Greenock, Apr 3.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Travancore (s)	Harrison	London.

The ship Lorenzo, Routch, to Batavia, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Vingorla, to Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
6	Mecca (s)	....	Negapatam.
	Umballa (s)	....	Bombay.
7	Craigforth (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
6	D. of Southerland(s)	....	London.
	Harmonia	....	Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 27 Undaunted H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
June. 14 Joseph a Ropes A. barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
14 Vulture, H M G boat, Washington, from Zanzibar.
21 Vindolana, ss, Gillon, from Cardiff.
25 Kwang Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.
25 W Symington, ss, Hallett, from Galle.
25 Memfi, ss, Milatovich, from Bombay.
25 Flemingo, ss, Dowdy, from Calcutta.
26 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, from London.
27 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, from Calcutta.
27 Hampton, ss, McMoutry, from Batavia.
28 Peiho, ss, Pasqualio, from Marseilles.
28 Wild Swan H M, ss, Baker, from Gardafui.
29 Benarty, ss, Potter, from Foochow.
29 Radnorshire, Thompson, from Hankow.
29 Leverrier, ss, Scott, Bassein.
29 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Red Sea.
30 Marlborough, ss, Webster, from Bushire.
30 Mangolia, ss, Coleman, from Bombay.
30 City of Edinburgh, ss, Anderson, from Calcutta.
July. 1 Merak No. 3 S S Drger, Rleef, from Glasgow.
1 Amarapoora, ss, Stewart, from Rangoon.
1 Sindh, ss, Brunet, from Shanghai.
1 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
2 Glendale, ss, Battram, from Cardiff.
2 Indre, F M War, Philips, from Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

26 W. Symington, ss, Hallett, to Malta F O.
26 Memfi, ss, Milatovich, to Trieste.
26 Flemingo, ss, Dowdy, to London.
26 Pekin, ss, Woolcot, to Bombay.
28 Hampton, ss, McMoutry, to Rotterdam.
28 Peiho, ss, Pasqualio, to Shanghai.
29 Vindolana, ss, Gillon, to Portsaid F O.
29 Border Chieftain, ss, Nicol, to London.
29 Benarty, ss, Potter, to London.
29 Radnorshire, ss, Thompson, to London.
29 Leverrier, ss, Scott, to Portsaid F O.
30 Marlborough, ss, Webster, to London.
30 City of Edinburgh, ss, Anderson, to London.
30 Lombardy, ss, Almond, to London.
1 Chiltern, ss, Richardson, to Suez.
1 Mangolia, ss, Coleman, to London.
1 Amarapoora, ss, Stewart, to Portsaid F O.
2 Merak No. 3 S S Drger, Rleef, to Batavia.
2 Sindh, ss, Brunet, to Marseilles.
2 Glendale, ss, Battram, to Bussorah.
2 Indre, F M War, Phillips, to France.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Joseph a Ropes, A. Barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
Vulture, H M G Boat, Washington, from Zanzibar.
Kwang Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.
Wild Swan H M, ss, Baker, from Gardafui.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—32 packages portwine, Aderjee Dorabjee; 125 kegs iron nails and 10 bundles hardware, Mamedally Habutbhoy; 1 cask hardware, Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy; 1,550 bundles sheet iron, Kuverjee Jewajee Gazdar.

City of Baltimore s—4 packages hardware, Tyebally Dawoodjee.

Speke Hall s—12 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.

Henry Balckow s—11 cases candles, Hassum Ahmed; 5 cases cheese, Shuruffally Heptoola.

Craigforth s—4 cases toys, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

Pekin s—60 bottles quick silver, Pelly and Co; 5 casks glassware, Bomanjee Manackjee Punthakey; 2 casks white zinc paint, Ardaseer Framjee Moos.

Surat s—6 casks glassware, Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally.

Bernina s—15 cases medicine other sorts, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

Speke Hall s—50 boxes bar soap, Heptoola Ahamudally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Speke Hall s—2,185 pieces iron pipes, Hassumally Cassumjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—15 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana s—100 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co; 181½ cwts gall, Vuchraz Monjee; 198⅜ cwts myrabollams, Kessowjee Ruttonsey; 100 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass; 90 bales rags, Bhimsi Nuthoo; 4 bales cotton Bhimse Nuthoo.

Stockbridge, 2,875 cwts myrabollams, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Bernina s—42 bales wool, Khimajee Veerbhan; 40 bales wool, Remoobhoy Russoolbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Hurry Bhanjee; 86 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 75 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchand; 30 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 250 bales cotton, Finlay Miur and Co.

Trentham Hall s—2,000 bags rice, Bhanjee Purshotum; 157 cwts B horns, Abramovits and Co; 20 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 10 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 40 bales wool, Heernund Kheldass; 96 bales cotton Peel Casselsand Co; 52 bales cotton, Cooverjee Toolseedass.

Bellona s—500 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 75 bales wool, Govindram Dwarkadass; 1000 bags rice, Khetseedass Hurmuckroy.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper—1,035 cwts myrabollams, Sallay Mamed Goolamhoosein; 600 cwts myrabollams, Shamjee Veerjee; 66 cwts dammer, Cursondass Neneee; 220 cwts B horns, Hassum Noormahamed; 5 cases P feathers, Nuggindass Fuckerbhoy.

Peshawer s—1,500 bags rice, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co; 1,50 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 59½ cwts cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosein; 2/8 bags coffee, 113 bales senna leaves, 20 bales cotton, 20 cases lemon grass oil and 6 bales hides, P and O S N Co; 4 bales hides, and 5 bales skins, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 8 bales skins, Syed Ebram and Co; 5¾ cwts chundroos and 10 cases P feathers, Verseybhoy Vully; 3 bales skins, Laldin Feeroxdin; 35 cwts cloves, Ruzuballly Allyruza; 10 cases fishmaws, 9 cwts D horns and 1 case P feathers, Peerbhoy Damjee; 12 bales hides and 5 bales skins, Hassum Oomed; 121⅛ cwts cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 4 cases fishmaws, Mitha Munjee; 34 cwts M of P shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.

FOR VENICE.

Khiva s—242 bales cotton, and 11 bales hides and skins, P and O S N Co; 350 bales cotton, E Spincer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—5 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Khiva s—189 bales gunny bags P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Socotra s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 51 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

HIGH COURT.—JULY. 10.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Summary Suit.

237-78—Jefferson and P Josi Vussonjee Hurjee vs Jaijee.

LONG CAUSES.

5-78—Crawford and B—Foolwahoo vs G Vulubdass—Remington H and C.

746-78—Mr. Turner—T P Ruttonsey vs F A Ruttonsey and another—Ardasir and H.

500-77—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and another vs M Framjee Cama—Ardaseer and H.

634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Maneckjee Petit—Craigie L and O.

94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and others—Remington, H and C.

95-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubram—Remington, H and L.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

For Judgment.

631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T.

For further directions.

555-74—Janardhun and G—Sewjee Kullianjee vs Chatoorbhooj Dewjee and others—Jefferson and P.

LONG CAUSES.

253-77—Mr Fletcher—Syed Yoosab bin, &c vs Ahmed Sulliman and others—Cragie, L and O.—In person.

17-78—Pestonjee and K—Soonabai and another vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla—Muljee and B.

622-69—Macfarlane and G—Essa bin Khulifa and others vs Haji Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and S.

235-77—J C Cama—Maneckbai and another vs P H Suntook and others—M M Munshi and Ardaseer and H.

77-78—Bhaishunker N—Narrotumdass Bappoosa vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G.

218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shriman Goswami Shri, &c, vs Goswani Shri Girdharilaljee, &c,—Rimington, H and C.

226-78—Ardaser and H—D Hormusjee Patel vs Joseph Abramovitz.

230-78—M M Munshi—Morarjee Jaitha and another vs Heerjee Ookerda and others—Rimington, H and C.

248-78—Fletcher and S—The New D P S and W Co vs Joseph Abramovitz and another—Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—[illegible]

Frere, Capt, R E on duty, from [illegible].

JULY 9.

Galbraith, Lieut, Col, 66th Regt, from leave, from England.
Osborne, Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Good, Capt, 5th Infantry H C, from leave, from Aden.
McDonnell, Lieut 18th Regt, on duty, from England.
Watson, Sub Lieut, 11th Foot, on duty, from England.
Fordyce, Lieut, 8th Bombay N I, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 9.

Spers, Lieut, 83rd Lt, Infantry, on duty, to Lucknow.
Good, Capt, 5th Infantry H C, from leave, to Aurungabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 6.)

Captain J Waterhouse, Assistant Surveyor General, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr J T U Coxen, Assistant Surveyor, for three months.

Mr R Ewing, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr W Monies, Assistant Engineer, Ghotki Division, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages and one month and nineteen days' privilege leave.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette.*)

Admiralty, 18th June.

Assistant Paymaster Webb has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster.

Engineer W. McKellar has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineers: W. E. Pilcher, W. Inglis, J. Turner.

Fleet Surgeon T. J. Breen has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... 14th, 3h. 46·0m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 10	......	5 31	6 39	8 10 m 7 37 a	1 10 m 2 1 a
Th. 11	......	5 31	6 39	9 17 m 8 45 a	2 17 m 3 14 a
Fri. 12	......	5 32	6 39	10 15 m 9 46 a	3 15 m 4 15 a
Sat. 13	......	5 32	6 39	11 0 m 10 38 a	4 8 m 5 3 a
Sun. 14	4th Sunday after Trinity	5 32	6 39	11 38 m 11 22 a	4 54 m 5 43 a
Mon. 15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	0 16 a	5 37 m 6 21 a
Tues. 16	......	5 33	6 39	0 5 m 0 44 a	6 13 m 6 54 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CRAIG—July 5th, at Dunoon, Scotland, the wife of J. Craig, Executive Engineer, West Berar Division, P. W. D., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURN—July 6th, at Colaba, the wife of R. N. Burn, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STEWART—July 1st, at Meean Meer, the wife of N. R. Stewart, 68th Light Infantry, and A. D. C., of a son.

WILLOUGHBY—July 4th, at Jubberkhet, the wife of Lieut H. P. Willoughby, R A, of a son.

DEATHS.

PHELPS—July 2nd, at Simla, suddenly, Winnifred, the beloved daughter of John and Eliza Phelps, aged 5 years and 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1878.

THE new revelation with which Lord Beaconsfield has surprised the world should not tend to increase public respect for either his honesty or his political sagacity, though any extension of empire has such attractions for most people that we are not surprised to be told of the warm approval the Premier's counterstroke to Russian aggression has elicited from unreflecting journalists in England. The obscure hints thrown out by members of the English Ministry that their foreign policy was not entirely comprised in the articles of the Anglo-Russian agreement are now made intelligible; for it turns out that, a few days after Lord Salisbury had entered into a secret compact with Count Schouvaloff, he, at the bidding of the Premier, concluded another private convention with the Turkish Government, by which England has pledged herself, on condition of obtaining possession of the island of Cyprus, to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish Empire within the limits to which it may be reduced by the decisions of the Congress of Berlin. The existence of this second secret treaty has only been made known after the settlement by the Congress of the question as to the fate of Batoum. This port having been ceded to Russia, with stipulations which are only intended to disguise the importance of the surrender, for they can have no practical effect, England now takes Cyprus by way of compensation, and voluntarily makes herself responsible individually as a nation, and not merely as a member of the European family of Great Powers, for the defence of the Turkish Empire against future aggressions on the part of Russia. This is, then, the modification of the policy of partition which the English Government has adopted rather than frankly go to war at once in order to thrust back the Russian armies from their dangerous proximity to the Mediterranean and the roads from England to India. Let us consider calmly what is the real worth of the new acquisition which will enable Her Majesty to add to her other titles, if she chooses to do so, that of Queen of Cyprus and Jerusalem, as the style ran in the days of the crusaders. In the first place, what is the intrinsic value of Cyprus as a possession of the British Empire? The island has been famous from the earliest historical times, and is the traditional scene of many legends of the classical mythology. Macdonald Kinneir, of the Indian Army, the well-known traveller whose books are still among the best works of reference we have on the condition of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, visited Cyprus in 1813, sailing across to the port of Famagusta from Latakia on the Syrian coast; and, as Turkey has made no progress since that time, we may accept his description of the island as an accurate representation of the present state of things. He says:—

> The island is one hundred and forty miles in length and sixty-three in breadth; at the widest part a range of mountains intersects it from E. to W., terminating towards the E. in a long promontory called Cape St. Andrew (ancient Denaretum,) and rising in a lofty peak called St. Croix, (Mount Olympus,) bearing nearly N. W. of Larnica. The soil is naturally fruitful, and although a very small proportion of the land is under cultivation, the merchants of Larnica annually export many cargoes of excellent wheat to Spain and Portugal. The population does not exceed seventy thousand souls, and is said to be daily decreasing; half of this number are Greeks under their Archbishop, and the remainder Turks, with the exception of the Franks at Larnica. The evil consequences of the Turkish system of government are no where more apparent than in Cyprus, where the governor, who is appointed yearly by the Capudan Pasha, the ex-officio proprietor of the island, has recourse to every method of extortion, so that the Turks would labour under the same grievances as the Christians, were not the latter, in addition to the demands of the Government, compelled to contribute towards the support of a number of lazy and avaricious monks. All affairs connected with the Greeks are under the superintendence of the Archbishop and Dragoman of Cyprus, (an officer appointed by the Porte,) who are accountable to the Mutesellim for the contributions, miri, &c. The most fertile, as well as the most agreeable parts of the island are in the vicinities of Cerina and Baffo, the ancient Paphos, where, according to Tacitus, Venus rising from the waves was wafted to the shore. Here we find forests of oak, beech and pines, groves of olives and plantations of mulberries. Cyprus is remarkable for the fineness of its fruits; wine, oil, and silk; the oranges are as delicious as those of Tripoli, and the wine, which is of two kinds, red and white, is sent down the Levant, where it is manufactured for the English market. The silk is also of two kinds, yellow and white, but the former is preferred. The wheat is of a superior quality, and rice might be cultivated in several parts of the island, were the agriculturists permitted to accumulate a sufficient capital to enable him to clear and prepare the land; but the Greek peasantry, who are the only industrious class, have been so much oppressed by Turks, monks and bishops, that they are now reduced to the extremity of indigence, and avail themselves of every opportunity to emigrate from the island. The governor and archbishop deal more largely in corn than all the other people of the island put together: they frequently seize upon the whole yearly produce, at their own valuation and either export or retail at an advanced price; nay, it happened more than once during the war in Spain, that the whole of the corn was purchased in this manner by the merchants of Malta, and exported without leaving the lower orders a morsel of bread. The island abounds in game, such as partridges, quails, woodcocks, and snipes; there are no wild animals excepting foxes and hares, but many kinds of serpents, and, amongst others, that of the asp, which is said to have caused the death of the renowned Cleopatra. All sorts of domestic fowls as well as sheep and cattle are bred in Cyprus, where it is the boast of the natives, that the produce of every land and climate will not only flourish, but even attain the highest point of perfection.

The wine of Cyprus, which Cassio loved so well, and for the sake of which Sultan Selim is said to have undertaken the conquest of the island from the Venetians three hundred years ago, is now hardly known, at least by its own name, in the English market; but we suppose it may soon regain its reputation, and the fertility of the island in other respects also may with the help of British capital be rapidly developed. It is evident, however, that some time must elapse before the new acquisition can pay its expenses, and the value of the island to England cannot consist in the possible revenue it may yield, as it is agreed that any surplus income is to be paid into the Turkish treasury.

But, by its geographical position, Cyprus may no doubt be of use to a strong maritime power which wishes to command the commerce of the Levant and to keep a watchful eye on Syria and Egypt, and which wants a station a good deal nearer the eastern shores of the Mediterranean than Malta is. Kinneir's remarks on this head show how the political advantages belonging to the possession of Cyprus were noted by that observant traveller at the beginning of this century. According to him, the possession of Cyprus "would give to England a preponderating influence in the Mediterranean, and place at her disposal the future destinies of the Levant. Egypt and Syria would soon become her tributaries, and she would acquire an overawing position in respect to Asia Minor, by which the Porte might at all times be kept in check, and the encroachments of Russia, in this quarter, retarded, if not prevented. It would increase her commerce in a very considerable degree; give her the distribution of the rich wines, silks, and other produce of that fine island; the rice and sugar of Egypt, and the cotton, opium, and tobacco of Anatolia. It is of easy defence; and under a liberal Government would, in a very short space of time, amply repay the charge of its own establishment, and afford the most abundant supplies to our fleets at a trifling expense." England, however, acquired and maintained a preponderance in the Mediterranean without possessing Cyprus, by virtue merely of the strength of her fleets; and it is only within the last year that her supremacy in those waters has seemed in danger of being seriously threatened. The great strides in advance which Russia has made in Asia and Europe undoubtedly make it clear that, if not withstood, she will soon have to be reckoned with as a Mediterranean Power; and the question, therefore, arises, if the occupation of Cyprus by an English garrison of a few thousand men will enable England to view without uneasiness the disturbance of the political state of South-Eastern Europe and Western Asia which has recently been effected for the exclusive benefit of Russia. Sir Frederic Goldsmid, who appears to have had an inkling of the intentions of Lord Beaconsfield, gave last month an interesting lecture, of which we publish a report elsewhere, showing what are the resources, commercial and political, of Cyprus, and urging that, as the island lies off the entrance to the Bay of Iskanderoon or Alexandretta, it would be "an invaluable acquisition" for Great Britain, with a view to the construction of an overland railway from the coast of Syria to the head of the Persian Gulf. This would have been a good argument ten, or even five years ago; but Sir F. Goldsmid appears to us to forget what a revolutionary change has been lately completed in Asiatic Turkey by the cession of the greater part of Armenia to Russia. Before the war of 1877, the building of the Euphrates Valley Railway might have been carried out by Englishmen with perfect security. The only enemies to be feared were wild Arabs, whose forbearance might have been very cheaply purchased; and no force of English soldiers would have been required to protect the line when it was made. But the situation is now quite different. Turkish authority has had so severe a shock that its control even over the Asiatic provinces must now be almost nominal; and whatever line of frontier in Armenia be settled between Russia and Turkey the Russians will be absolutely compelled to overstep, unless some much stronger Power than the Turkish Government takes upon itself the task of keeping the turbulent Koords and Turkomans in order. The accounts published in the English papers of the lawlessness prevailing near Erzeroum and the fierce irregular warfare waged against the Russians show that Russia cannot hope to obtain a secure frontier till she chastises the Koords by carrying fire and sword into their own country; and she will thus push forward her outposts from year to year, till, unless she is confronted by a Power as strong and resolute as herself, she will almost insensibly acquire the dominion over all the countries extending from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. Turkey, in short, cannot any longer stand alone; and it is, no doubt, the perception of this fact that has induced the English Government to take the Empire under its protection. But this protection, to be effectual, must be material, not merely moral. In other words, to prevent the complete disintegration of Turkey, and secure the roads to India through Syria and Mesopotamia, much more is now needed than the occupation by a few thousand Indian troops of an island in the Levant. England must have a firm rule established and maintained throughout Asiatic Turkey; and the cost of accomplishing this task would be prodigious, for it would have to be done in face of an immense army, flushed with victory, and holding a position overhanging the plains of Mesopotamia of almost unequalled natural strength. Rome paved the way for the introduction of her civilisation in this part of Asia by first of all obtaining an unquestioned military supremacy; and, if England had crushed the Russian armies, she might have taken the regeneration of Asiatic Turkey in hand with some hope of being allowed to conduct this interesting experiment in peace. But to undertake such a duty now would be to run the risk of doubling the national debt of England in order to provoke a war with Russia five or ten years hence. We do not believe, therefore, that the English people will dream of attempting such a Quixotic enterprise. They want peace, and "the bold and manly," or, as we should call it, the flashy stroke of Lord Beaconsfield in acquiring Cyprus for them when they thought everything had been conceded to Russia will flatter their vanity and make them happy for a season. It is, for all that, a pitiful delusion to imagine that the possession of Cyprus will be of any real service in protecting English interests or keeping Turkey from falling to pieces. Lord Beaconsfield would have acted in a bold and manly way if he had upheld the policy of Lord Salisbury's Circular, and forced Russia to give way. Instead of doing so, he has had recourse to secret agreements, while pretending that England came forward as the champion of the collective action of Europe, and has accepted illusory compensations for Russian conquests which will do no good to his own country and may not improbably irritate and estrange both France and Italy—for these Powers have strong interests of their own in the Levant and cannot be supposed to rejoice over any increase of English predominance.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 21ST JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Kashgar, Commander E. T. Baker, arrived in harbour at half past 7 o'clock yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 21st June. She left Aden on the 3rd inst. at 9 a.m. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Etlinger	Mr R W Pearce
Mr and Mrs D M Forbes	Mr E Buck
Col Hailes	Mr W Batt
2nd Lt P A Watson	Mr Broadman.
2nd Lieut Hon M H W McDonnell	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Willoughby Osborne	Mr F R Hogg
Lt Col Galbraith	Major A and Mrs Bloomfield
Mr T W Wood	Mr A W Mackie.

FROM ADEN.

Sub-Lieut H W Savory, R N	Mr C Sequeria.
Capt F T Goad	

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

I HAD only time to mention casually and in a postscript to my last letter the subject which has formed the chief and most important topic of this week. In the afternoon of last Friday, the *Globe* published what purported to be the full text of a Memorandum of Agreement between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff. The news soon set the town in commotion, and nobody has been talking of much else since. There was a morning sitting on that Friday, as alas! there will be now every Tuesday and Friday till the end of the session—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was promptly asked if the document were authentic. Sir Stafford Northcote professed not to have seen the *Globe*—and I suppose he took care not to look at it—and accordingly was unable to answer the question. These words alone were sufficient to inspire the belief that the news was true; and Sir Stafford Northcote's hesitating speech and stumbling manner could not but help to confirm this idea. On Saturday the question of authenticity was still left open to some little doubt; but by Monday everybody had taken it for granted that the story was true. Still, some curiosity was felt as to how the Ministers would try to wriggle out of the difficulty in Parliament. The Duke of Richmond and Sir Stafford Northcote both read their answers; and these replies were, not only in substance, but almost in words, identical. And what did they say? Simply that the memorandum was "incomplete, and, therefore, inaccurate;" and they, besides, indulged in vain complaints as to the trick that had been played upon them. Of course, everybody knew that the document was incomplete, and, therefore, inaccurate; but what we did want to be told was whether it was accurate so far as it went. This point the Ministers evaded not altogether without skill; and the story goes that the very terms of the reply were wired by Lord Beaconsfield from Berlin.

Well, then, the authenticity of the document being admitted, let us study its contents. As you will know, Batoum and Bessarabia are surrendered—under protest, it is true, but are surrendered; and, in fact, except in some minor points, the Treaty of San Stefano is left practically as it stood. I cannot describe the grief, rage, and despair into which the more ardent friends of Turkey have been thrown by an abandonment so complete of the Turkish cause. The air of triumph which one used to see mantling on the cheeks of the Conservatives below the gangway has passed away; Sir Drummond Wolff and Sir Robert Peel sit in grim silence; and Dissolution, which was in the mouth of every Conservative a week or two ago, is now not even breathed in whispers. In the Press, too, the Ministry is deserted by its warmest friends. The *Pall Mall* renounces Lord Beaconsfield with the vehemence which has up to this time been directed against Mr. Gladstone; the *Standard* condemns the memorandum with judicial gravity; the *Daily Telegraph* is in tears. One of the main arguments used against the Ministry is not only that they have completely abandoned Turkey, but that they have abandoned also the position which was the main strength of their policy. Their contention all through has been that Europe alone can undo the Treaties which Europe made. It certainly looks very like an abandonment of this position to go into the Congress, armed beforehand with separate agreements, of which Europe in Congress was to have known nothing.

Side by side with this discussion on the contents of the memorandum is proceeding another as to how it made its way to the *Globe* Office. There are two theories—one that it came from a Russian, the other that it came from an English source. In favour of the Russian view it is argued that it was the desire of Count Schouvaloff to show the party in St. Petersburg which accused him of having betrayed the Holy Russian cause that he had made a better bargain than they counted for. This idea is confirmed by a letter which has appeared in large type and in a prominent place in the *Standard*. The writer—a M. Runier,—describes himself as a foreigner resident in England who contributes to Continental and English journals. His story is that the Memorandum was offered to him two days before its appearance in the *Globe* by the Secretary of a Plenipotentiary now in Berlin, and that he was given to understand that if he succeeded in getting it "placed" properly, money would be no object. M. Runier, however, would have nothing to do with the matter. I am afraid that an incredulous world does not accept this story with the same touching confidence as the *Standard*. This virtuous foreign journalist, who shrank from making money at the expense of the *prestige* of the Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield, is well known in Fleet Street as one of the tribe of foreigners who are continually offering bits of foreign news at no large price. Would such a man be likely to refuse a document from which he could make so much money? As to the theory of an English source, there is a report that already a clerk has been dismissed from the Foreign Office. I may here mention that the last occasion on which a document on foreign affairs found its way prematurely to publication was when the *Daily News* got hold of the Granville-Schouvaloff correspondence on Khiva. There was then an investigation in the Foreign Office, which after some time, however, was allowed to quietly drop.

The explanation which is given of the memorandum by those who are friends of the Ministry, and are at the same time familiar with their policy, is that this Memorandum is but one of many other agreements. Attention is directed to the 11th Clause, which speaks of the advantageous position in which her recent conquests place Russia in Asia; and goes on to add that this throws the responsibility for the future of Turkey in Armenia in a greater degree than before (*d'une manière speciale*) on England. This clause is taken to indicate that, with the consent of Russia, we are about to assume a sort of Protectorate over Armenia. The words are certainly suspicious; and the abandonment of practically everything to Russia in Europe naturally confirms the idea that the Ministry would seek some compensation in Asia. It is also to be noticed that when Sir Stafford Northcote and the Duke of Richmond were asked if there were any other agreements in existence, they refused to answer. Furthermore, the inspired journals some weeks ago were talking darkly of some vague increase of our *prestige* in Asia, and everybody was expecting some further development of the theory of the Prime Minister that England is an Asiatic as well as a European Power. When this clause was seen, it was at once pounced upon as the confirmation of these suspicions. On this subject, however, we have heard nothing whatever for the last few days.

The news we receive with regard to the Congress is rather meagre. As I have already, I think, told you, Prince Bismarck is said to have pledged the Plenipotentiaries to secrecy; and he is represented to have carried this idea so far as to have bound by oath the secretaries and the lithographers who "set up" the protocols. The correspondents, accordingly, are only able to get odds and ends of information, and in despair are describing the dress, the faces, the carriages of the Plenipotentiaries, and other matters of equal importance. In the *Daily Telegraph* of yesterday, for instance, the Berlin correspondent for lack of matter, had to fall back on a little love adventure which the venerable Gortschakoff had in Bucharest last year; and to-day, the same journalist, in the agony of his barrenness, devotes half a column to conjectures as to the proceedings of the Conference, derived from the looks of the faces of the Plenipotentiaries. If Lord Beaconsfield smile, all, in the eyes of this worthy correspondent, is well; if he look pre-occupied, war looms in the near distance. You cannot expect me, sitting here in London, to write with much definiteness on the Congress, when that is the sort of *pabulum* we receive from persons on the spot; however, from this mass of rubbish and verbiage one is able to glean a few facts. In the first place, the demand to admit Greece to a consultative voice was made by France as well as by England; and after some show of resistance by Russia, has been conceded. The next question discussed was Bulgaria. That was found to be a subject of much greater difficulty. It was at first debated in the full Congress; but was afterwards relegated to the Plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, and Austria. They had a lengthened meeting, but seem to have arrived at no decision; and according to the latest news, so discordant did the Russian representative find himself from the delegates of the other Powers that he has dispatched M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, and one of the members of the Congress, in hot haste to St. Petersburg to ask further instructions from the Czar. This state of things, I believe, has been brought about by the rather unexpected circumstance that Austria and England have formed a thorough alliance on the question of Bulgaria, and have presented a united and firm front against the Russian demands on this point. I believe it is the unshakeable intention of Lord Beaconsfield to insist on Turkey retaining so much territory and so much authority in Roumelia as will help her to resist any future attack by Russia; and in this position he is backed up by Count Andrassy. Hence the fruitless meeting of the Plenipotentiaries and the hurried dispatch of a confidential messenger to St. Petersburg. It is generally supposed from all the indications up to the present that the Congress is destined to last for several weeks—which is more than any one originally expected.

At home, we have had a week of great tranquillity. Parliament has been supernaturally dull. Mr. Hanbury was forced to withdraw the motion he had on the paper in reference to Mr. Gladstone's article in the *Nineteenth Century*. There was some small excitement when the affair came off. Sir Walter Bartellot, who regards himself as a very wise member of the Tory party indeed, appealed to his youthful friend to abandon a course which did not find approval in any section of his colleagues. Of course, poor Mr. Hanbury had no choice under those circumstances but to do what he was told; but this he did with no very good grace, and not without a complaint that the colleagues who now deserted him had given him "loud cheers" when first he gave notice of his motion. There was not the slightest necessity for Mr. Gladstone to speak; but it is one of his unfortunate characteristics that he cannot pass with contempt and without notice any attack, no matter how mean be the assailant. Accordingly he indulged in some sarcasms at the expense of Mr. Hanbury, which evoked delighted cheers from his supporters, but which appeared to me decidedly heavy; and I felt very sad at the sight of so much greatness descending to so much pettiness. A considerable portion of the Parliamentary week has been devoted to such interesting measures as Sclater Booth's Valuation Bill, and a measure on the Roads and Bridges of Scotland. The unfortunate President of the Local Government Board has been in deep tribulation this Session. A large corpulent man, his whole delight in existence would probably be to eat good dinners and then calmly repose after them in sweet slumbers on the Treasury Bench. But a restless world will insist on his doing something for his salary; and accordingly he has each session to make a show at least of bringing in some bills. This year he introduced a measure which was to revolutionise—no, no, Mr. Booth never proposes anything revolutionary—which was, I mean, to make some modifications in the system of County Government. Some faint opposition was, however, offered to the measure, and Mr. Booth withdrew it with looks of sadness which could not wholly conceal the joy within. He is now in the agony of a small bill on valuation that also is being violently opposed; and the President of the Local Board is once more in deep distress. The Roads and Bridges Bill has been under discussion twice this week, and on Tuesday we had the very unusual sight of a whole day given over to Scotch business; for after the Roads and Bridges Bill in the morning sitting, there was a discussion on Scotch churches in the evening. The secret of all this is that at this moment there is a sort of rivalry between the Ministry and the Opposition as to which shall out-do the other in civility to the land of Scots. A Dissolution, as you know, is expected; and accordingly everybody is doing his best to be pleasant all round. The debate on the Scotch churches was important because of the indications it gave of future action. Both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington not obscurely hinted that they are favourable to Disestablishment; and I would not be at all surprised to find this taken up as a "cry" soon by the Liberal party.

Let me turn to lighter topics. *Apropos* of Prince Gortschakoff's present state of extreme weakness, some of the correspondents at Berlin, as I have said above, recall his very different appearance in Bucharest, when he used to ride through the *chaussee* with a fair and frail companion. I have learned some piquant details in reference to this episode in the Chancellor's career. Among the attractions of the Roumanian capital was a French *chansonnette* company, and the most attractive thing in the company was Mdlle Rachel. She was small and slight, had clear grey eyes, a lovely complexion, a face baby-like and innocent, and she was but eighteen. All Bucharest went into ecstacies about her. She had a dozen bouquets every morning; when she was ill, there were as many calls as if she were a Princess; and among her admirers were one Grand Duke, three Generals, and a multitude of inferior officers. At last the great Chancellor himself cast eyes upon her, and of course the smaller fry immediately disappeared. The fond old man used to drive about with her through the Rotten Row of Bucharest; was in her company whenever State affairs would allow, and had formed all kinds of projects for her future welfare. But the Bohemian was too strong within the little minx, so one day she left Bucharest and Gortschakoff disconsolate, and now she is performing small parts in a petty theatre in Paris.

Ascot this year was shorn of half its glory in consequence of the inability of Royalty to attend. This was due, of course, to the death of the ex-King of Hanover. As I have mentioned that monarch, I may remark that the German Government gave permission for his interment in Hanover, but the surviving relatives have preferred that he should rest at Windsor, and there accordingly he will be buried.

Nothing of any importance has recently been produced on the stage, the novelties of Whitsuntide not having yet grown quite stale. Mr. Irving is now playing one of those weird parts which seem to have lately taken complete hold of his fancy. He appears as the fated Captain in a piece founded on the old legend of the "Flying Dutchman." The performance is, I am told, sufficiently pain-inspiring to satisfy even the most eagerly morbid appetite. At a small theatre called the Duke's an adaptation from George Sand's "Fanchette" is produced under the title, "Little Cricket." Mr. James Mortimer is the author of the adaptation, and a Miss Lydia Crewell takes the principal part. Mr. Sothern completely failed in London with the "Crushed Tragedian" although he carried the piece all through the United States, and made fabulous sums there by it. *En revanche*, he is now drawing good houses here with the "Hornet's Nest"—a play which in America was a dead failure. Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who has been rather wasting himself on frivolous work for some time past, is now said to be engaged on a serious opera.

Major Duncan M'Neill, of the Madras Army Corps, who is, I believe, at this moment in your part of the world, is not a very wise or a very fortunate man. Some years ago, he met and loved a young girl in the north of Ireland, who may be described, as of humble degree. In his chivalry—'tis only an Anglo-Indian could do it—he had her sent abroad and educated. When the time for reaping the reward of his patience and expenditure came, however, the Major seems to have changed his mind, and he married another. The result is that he has to support one woman, and to pay besides Miss Annie Moore £500 and her enterprising attorney's bill. How dearly some men pay for their amusements!

The weather here is at last getting fine. Up to a few days ago we had rain and cold, and that general condition of the atmosphere which Londoners describe as "muggy." But now the days are bright and warm.

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 20.

I ARRIVED here on Monday last, the 17th of the month, having been just a week *en route* from Paris. This gave me time to pay short visits to Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, Minden, Hanover, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, and Potsdam. I got to Brussels the day of Lord Beaconsfield's departure from that city *en route* to Berlin. His presence there seemed to attract very little attention from the general public, but he was received with all honours at the Palace. The day before I got to Hanover the news was received there of the death, at Paris, of the ex-King. His unconstitutional measures made the poor blind King very unpopular with his subjects, and there was little sympathy for him in his misfortunes. I arrived at Potsdam early on Sunday, and left next morning for Berlin. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were there, the guests of the Crown Prince at the New Palace, having arrived from Berlin on Saturday night. They returned by an early train on Monday morning. We are having glorious summer weather now; but from the day I left Paris until the day before my arrival at Potsdam the weather was very wet, and on Saturday it poured without intermission all day long, but Sunday was fine, and Potsdam presented a most pleasing aspect. The grounds of Sans Souci, the Versailles of Germany, where Voltaire was the guest of Frederick the Great, were, as usual on Sundays crowded with visitors from the capital, but admission to the grounds of the New Palace was refused. Both the New Palace and that extremity of the park have been closed to the public since the last attempt on the Emperor's life. The grounds extend from Sans Souci to the New Palace, and the most beautiful part of them, that in which the Sans Souci Palace stands, is still open to the public. Full of interest as the place is, I must not stop to-day to say more about Potsdam.

On arriving here, I was a little surprised at the comparative indifference felt in regard to the presence at the great Congress of the most renowned statesmen of Europe; but the loss of the Grosser Kurfurst, and much more the well nigh successful attempt to assassinate the Emperor, and the dissolution of the Reitchstag, have caused all other subjects to sink, for the present, into comparative insignificance in German eyes.

The Congress sat for the first time at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the 13th of June, but its proceedings were naturally almost exclusively of a formal character, such as the election of Prince Bismarck to the presidential chair, the appointment of the Bureau, and the settlement of minor details of the same nature. These matters concluded, Count Andrassy made a short speech, expressing sympathy for the Emperor and earnest hopes for his speedy recovery. Lord Beaconsfield, speaking in English, alluded to the difficult position in which they would find themselves were hostilities to break out anew during the sitting of Congress; and advocated the withdrawal of the Russian forces from the vicinity of Constantinople. Count Shouvaloff made a short reply in French, arguing that the withdrawal of the said forces from the neighbourhood of the Turkish capital would be the signal for the setting in of rebellion, anarchy, and every species of lawlessness, on the shores of the Bosphorus and Golden Horn. Prince Bismarck then concluded the day's proceedings by submitting a plan for the despatch of the work before them. The interval of three days, which elapsed between the inaugural meeting of Congress and its next sitting, was spent by the Plenipotentiaries in exchanging visits and holding private conferences. The first real sitting for discussion was held on the day I arrived here, and since then there has been but one sitting—namely, yesterday, Wednesday the 19th; but at this moment the members are assembling at the Radziwill Palace in the Wilhelms Strasse, Prince Bismarck's official residence, to hold their fourth meeting. Yesterday afternoon I saw them all assemble and go away. There was a very small crowd gathered in front of the Radziwill Palace to see these celebrated men arrive, but the police had orders not to allow spectators to remain long in one place, and the word was constantly "Bewegen sie sich, mein Herr!" (keep moving, sir!)

First came Lord Salisbury and Lord Odo Russell, walking arm in arm, and shortly afterwards Lord Beaconsfield and his Secretary, also on foot. Lord Beaconsfield's hotel, the Kaiserhoff, is not two minutes' walk from the Radziwill Palace. The next to arrive was Prince Gortschakoff with the Baron d'Oubril, in a closed carriage. The old man was looking well, and returned the bows of several acquaintances among the spectators. Shortly afterwards came Mehemet Ali Pasha and Sadullah Bey, the second and third Turkish delegates, while in the carriage immediately behind them was Karatheodori Pasha alone, the first delegate for the Turkish Government. The swarthy features of Count Andrassy, in the next carriage, were recognised by the spectators, and at his side was the Count Cairolyi. All these were in closed carriages. M. Waddington and the Count Saint Vallier were the next to appear. They were in a light open "Victoria," and were chatting and laughing pleasantly over their cigars. The two first Italian delegates, Counts Corti and Delaunay, and M. Bratiano, the representative of Roumania, were the last to arrive. I did not see Count Shouvaloff. He had, perhaps, come earlier, to confer privately with Prince Bismarck and his assistants, Count Hohenlohe and Herr von Bulow. Prince Gortschakoff and the Baron d'Oubril were the first to depart. Then Lord Beaconsfield returned in his carriage to the Kaiserhoff hotel. Several of the others left on foot. Count Andrassy, M. Waddington, Count Saint Vallier, and Herr von Bulow came out together, and stood talking for some time on the pavement, and when Herr von Bulow returned to the palace, the others walked together down the Wilhelms Strasse followed by a small crowd. In the Unter den Linden M. Waddington and the Count Saint Vallier got into their carriage and drove to their hotel, while Count Andrassy strolled into the Thiergarten. All were in plain clothes, but at the inaugural sitting all appeared in either diplomatic or military uniform. It is seldom, indeed, that any one has an opportunity of seeing, at one time, so many distinguished statesmen from all parts of Europe.

I think scarcely anyone dares to hope that this Congress will really result in a permanent settlement of the Eastern Question. The most it can do will be to defer hostilities for a while, and permit trade and prosperity to revive in the interval. Thus far it would seem that the discussions have hitherto been chiefly maintained by the delegates of England, Russia, and Austria—Germany and France, suspicious of each other, holding themselves more or less in reserve. Prince Bismarck finds it convenient to sink his character as delegate for Germany in that of President of the Congress and director of the debates. Being anxious that the discussions of the assembly should be restricted as much as possible to questions between Russia and England, and questions between Russia and Austria, he speaks little of German interests, and has, so far, sought rather to play the part of arbiter between the Powers more directly interested. M. Waddington is consistently pursuing the course he announced to the assembly at Versailles; he is endeavouring to keep the discussions from taking too wide a range, and has shown especial anxiety that questions regarding Syria and Egypt should not be raised. Count Corti and his co-adjutors have, on the whole, shown a tendency to favour Russian views, being particularly opposed to the extensions Austria desires east of the Adriatic. I have several times, in my letters from Vienna, mentioned this jealousy on the part of the Italian Government of Austrian expansions in the Balkan peninsula.

Greece has as yet been unrepresented; but, on Monday, both Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury recommended that the delegates of that country should be admitted to the discussions, and it is satisfactory to be able to add that they were warmly seconded by MM. Waddington and Saint Vallier. This is in itself a politic as well as a just measure on the part of England, and the support of the French delegates possibly indicates an understanding between England and France, which must have great influence on the course of future discussion. No doubt, in the frequent private interviews between the English and French delegates, the former have obtained the confidence of the latter by the expression of a wise resolve to abjure ambitious projects in regard to Egypt and Syria. I have, in former letters, remarked that Prince Bismarck has always been desirous that England should entertain such projects, his aim being to raise jealousies between the two countries.

At yesterday's sitting Prince Bismarck brought forward again the question of a simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian army and British fleet from before Constantinople, and to-day the question of admitting the representative of Greece to a seat at the Congress is to be discussed.

Too much importance should not be attached to the so-called "Anglo-Russian Agreement," published by the *Globe*, as an authentic statement of an understanding between England and Russia. The document in question emanated from Russian sources, and was allowed to do so in order to prepare the English public for large concessions to Russia. We may be sure that that Power would be only too glad to accept such terms. Yet the said document contains, undoubtedly, much of the substance of the mutual understanding, in virtue of which the assembling of Congress was assured. The weak points of it are, that England binds herself not to oppose the retrocession of Bessarabia, and consents not to contest the desire of the Emperor of Russia to occupy the port of Batoum, and to guard his conquests in Armenia. England resolves to leave Roumania to her fate, because, in the words of the Memorandum, "she does not feel herself sufficiently interested in this question to be authorized to incur alone the responsibility of opposing herself to the change proposed." Is not this a sad departure from the noble spirit which breathed throughout Lord Salisbury's celebrated Circular Despatch? Admitting that it would be quixotic, on the part of England, to fight alone for Roumania, where was the obligation for *binding* herself not to do so? Will not the mere fact of its being known that England has virtually consented to this act of spoliation have a tendency to prevent the other Powers from promising assistance to the gallant little State thus abandoned to her fate by the very Powers which bound themselves, by solemn treaty, to defend her? As a question of interest, too, it is conceding a matter of great importance to every large State in Europe.

Again, the consent not to contest a Russian occupation of Batoum is a weakness, and a sacrifice of our own special interests and honour. It is said that Batoum is not an important harbour. Considered only with reference to its size and depth of water, &c., this may be true; but, as the only place on that coast at all capable of affording ships safe shelter, and the means of discharging and loading in rough weather, it possesses the very highest relative value. Russia appreciates the importance of its situation, and knows that the acquisition of it would be of far greater worth to her than either Kars or Bayazid. Indeed, in the event of another war in Asia Minor, with Batoum a Russian port, enlarged and improved as it certainly would be, Muscovite advances in Turkish Armenia would be more rapid than ever before; but I have not time to-day to say more on the subject, for the Indian mail closes in a quarter of an hour from this.

FALL OF A HOUSE ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

YESTERDAY afternoon at about 3 o'clock, a two-storied house situated in Thalee Gully, Old Nagpada, fell down, when thirteen men and women, who were occupants of the house, were buried under the ruins. The police soon arrived on the scene, and assisted by some natives, set about extricating the unfortunate persons, two of whom, both women, were however found to be quite dead. Of the other eleven, who were taken to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, the condition of one is almost hopeless, but the others have received only slight bruises. A number of the tenants of the fallen house were absent at the time of the occurrence; one man having gone in search of other quarters as he had doubts as to the stability of the building, the materials of which bear evident marks of being old and decayed. Mr. Braham, Mr. Rienzi Walton, and Mr. McEwen, together with Mr. Mills, made an examination of the adjoining houses, the result being that the occupants of two of them were advised to vacate the premises, which advice was immediately followed.

NOCTURAL DEPREDATIONS.—We learn that the gentlemanly practice of removing signboards has again commenced at Ootacamund. We know of four such removals, the boards being carried to a considerable distance. We must remark that we have had no such unseemly disturbance for the last two or three years. The advent of Government to the Hills seems to herald such freaks, and it behoves our Local Police to be on the alert to detect these nocturnal depredators.—*Neilgherry paper.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE CESSION OF CYPRUS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The diplomatic correspondence of the Foreign Office, relative to the cession of the island of Cyprus to England, has been published. A despatch from Mr. Layard, British Minister at Constantinople, dated the 30th May last, points out that the retention by Russia of Batoum, Kars, and Ardahan tends greatly to the dismemberment of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, and suggests the assignment of the island of Cyprus to England, to be occupied and governed by her. England at the same time engaging to prevent any further acts of aggression on the part of Russia. The island will remain part of Turkey, and the surplus revenue will be paid to the Sultan. It is also suggested the English shall withdraw from the island on the restoration of Kars, Batoum, and Ardahan by Russia to the Porte. These terms have been accepted by the Porte.

It is stated that Cyprus will be garrisoned by the Indian Contingent now stationed at Malta.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Press generally approve in warm terms the bold and manly step taken by the Government, whereby Russian aggression is confronted and British interests in the East and the road to India through the Suez Canal are protected.

The *Daily News*, in discussing the step, condemns it.

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JULY 8.

The Congress yesterday was occupied in discussing questions of minor importance. The cession of Khotour to Persia was endorsed by the Plenipotentiaries.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ulto., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Mails of the 7th ulto. arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Deccan.

LONDON, JULY 8 AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollers	5¼
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight ..	½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¼
4½ per cent. do.	79½
5½ per cent. do.	88
3 per cent. Consols for Account	96¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	116¼
Bar Silver	52½

About £400,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 9, 10 A.M.

Pressure is diminishing rapidly in Upper India. It is increasing slowly in Bengal. The barometer is steady in Central India and the Deccan. Wind is strong at the head of the Arabian Sea and in Upper India. The sky generally is overcast except in Bengal, where it is half clouded. The monsoon has advanced to the Punjab. Heavy rain continues to fall in Upper India. Three inches fell yesterday at Roorkee, thirty-two-tenths inch at Delhi, two inches at Lahore, sixteen-tenths at Bareilly, six-tenths inch at Agra. Moderate rain fell over other districts except in Southern Bengal, where the rainfall is at present deficient.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 9.

CANNANORE, 5-55 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. W.; thermometer max. 86; min. 75; W. B. 80; barometer 29-75. Fall of rain 30 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind NW. 4; thermometer 82; barometer 29-892. Fall of rain 48 cents.

Mangalore, 9th—Weather rainy; wind SE., SW. Fall of rain 43 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 87; barometer 29-84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 83. Fall of rain 1 inch 96 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered ...	42 35	47 10	45 96
July 8 Monday	0 3	......	......
9 Tuesday	......	0 80	0 42
Total..............	42 38	47 90	46 38
Fall up to 9th July 1877	......	28 59	29 80
,, ,, 8th ,, ,, ...	36 55	......	......

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE rainfall at Bandora from 1st to 7th July inclusive is .. .. 20 Ins. 18 Cents.

Previously registered .. 23 ,, 59 ,,

Total...... 43 ,, 77 ,,

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE Political Agent at Cutch reports that "capital rain fell in Bhuj on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th June, the total fall during those four days being 10 inches 25 cents. Rain appears also to have been pretty general throughout the Province, so that all the tanks are full, and sowing operations have commenced."

WE learn from Nandgaum, that very heavy showers of rain have fallen there. The gauge for one night alone showed 3·94 inches. The mail tonga to Aurungabad was delayed several hours at the three unbridged rivers.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ELLICHPUR, July 5.—The monsoon has at last burst here. Since the 24th ult. to date the rainfall has been 5·65 inches; notwithstanding the quantity of rainfall, the weather is still rather sultry and oppressive. Sowing has commenced and the crops are springing up; prospects so far good.

JAULNA, July 5.—We are having glorious showers of rain: over 11 inches of rain have been registered. The fields are looking green with the young *rabbi* crops.

MOMINABAD, June 30.—Rain has fallen in copious showers, and sowing has commenced. The roads are in a bad state.

AURUNGABAD, July 4.—Weather cloudy and unsettled, drizzling showers of rain at night with high winds. Only 4·15 inches of rain have been registered.

HINGOLEE, July 1.—Prospects are not so gloomy, but more rain is very much needed to fill all the tanks and wells. Ploughing and tilling is being proceeded with vigorously.

BOLARUM, June 30.—The monsoon commenced here on the 24th. Since that date heavy showers of rain have fallen, and to date 4·18 inches have been gauged.

SURAT, July 9th.—Rainfall yesterday up to 9 this morning, 1 inch and 18 cents. Weather rainy.

BROACH, 9th.—17 cents more rain to 6 a.m. to-day.

BARODA, 9th.—Rainfall 3 inches 52 cents more.

AHMEDABAD, 9th.—Rainfall 1 inch 48 cents yesterday.

VEERAMGAUM, 9th.—Rainfall 73 cents more. Weather still cloudy.

WUDWAN, 9th.—None, but weather cloudy.

(*Official Report.*)

BANGALORE, JUNE 29.—The rainfall during the week was light and partial in the province, and a few heavy showers are much wanted. A large area of land is ready for sowing, and the seed will be put down as soon as more favourable weather sets in. Such young crops as are in the ground are generally doing well, except in talukas where locusts and grass-hoppers have been troublesome, and prospects on the whole are good. Prices continue very high.

JULY 6.—Two and a half inches have fallen at Bangalore, most of it on the evening of the 30th ultimo. Rain has also fallen in many parts of the province and the country has been much benefited.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	........1s. 8d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight.	..1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	......1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	......1s. 8½d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	2-13	,,

THE new coast defences of Bombay have made good progress. The two 18-ton guns recently sent to Malabar Point have been mounted on their carriages, and one of the two Breach Candy guns has also been placed in position. The other will probably be mounted in the course of to-day.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day from Poona. He was to have come in any case to see Sir John Strachey off by Friday's mail, but we understand that Miss Temple is so ill that she has been ordered to proceed to England at once, and will accompany Sir Richard to Bombay to-day and leave with Friday's mail.

WE understand that Dr. Pinkerton has been appointed a member of the Town Council in place of Captain Morland, whose seat becomes vacant owing to his absence from Bombay for more than three months. This is a useful appointment, for it is time that some intelligent medical man had a place in the Town Council to check the statements made from time to time by Dr. Blaney with an air of confident knowledge. Dr. Blaney's judgment seems to be hardly strong enough now-a-days to resist the strain put upon it by humanitarian impulses and ever-effervescing loquacity. We may take this opportunity of remarking that the privilege of remaining absent for three months without forfeiting a seat in the Town Council seems to be in some danger of being abused. When a Councillor knows he is to be absent for the whole period of three months, or even longer, he ought to resign and take his chance of being re-elected on his return. For some weeks past it has been very difficult to get a quorum in the Town Council because so many Europeans have been away on leave, and it is hardly desirable that the European element should not always be strongly represented in that body. There is another point which occurs to us about the position of Mr. Kirkham as a member of the Town Council. We believe that Mr Kirkham, by his recent appointment, has become a Mofussilite and ceased to be a resident taxpayer of the city of Bombay, and if this is the case it is decidedly contrary to the spirit of Municipal institutions that he should retain his seat in the Town Council. The theory of Municipal government is, that ratepayers should manage their own affairs, and therefore it would never do to let the position and pay of a Town Councillor be the perquisite of a mere outsider.

THE sluices erected at Worlee Flats to drain off the storm-water from the large area of the Byculla Flats, which have hitherto been annually submerged, and, therefore, there is reason to believe, a fruitful source of fever, have now been at work for several days, but it is too early yet to pronounce an opinion whether they will do all that was expected from them. They are built on the most approved principle, like the locks on the Thames and other English rivers, and the masonry work appears to be remarkably well done; but at the same time it is well to remember, as Mr. Walton, the Municipal Engineer, explained the other day to the Town Council, that the storm-water drainage scheme cannot be considered complete until the drain he proposed to make for intercepting and carrying off to Back Bay the large amount of rain which now falls on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill is constructed. At present most of the water falling on these hills is drained into the Flats, and this, in addition to the natural accumulation that takes place on the Flats in the monsoon, makes it probable that the new sluices are not equal to the task of draining the whole of such a wide expanse of waste land. The old sluices and three of the gates of the new sluices have been at work since the wet season set in, and have no doubt effected a very sensible diminution of the floods in the immediate neighbourhood. Some misapprehension seems to have been caused by Dr. Blaney's remarks at the Town Council meeting last week about the sluices having something to do with carrying off the sewage. This is not at all the purpose for which they were designed, the simple intention with which they were constructed being to carry off the storm waters on the Flats. With reference to a statement made by Mr. Walton about the simultaneous occurrence of extraordinary floods and remarkably high neap tides, last week, a correspondent makes the following observations:—

In the *Times of India* report of the meeting of the Bombay Town Council on Tuesday the 4th July, the following is reported as having been stated by Mr. Walton.:

"With the very first available spring tides the whole of the floods could be run off in six or eight hours, but unfortunately the sluices were not completed up to date, and in addition they had to contend with very extraordinary neap tides which had never gone down to the mean sea level. The Council could thus see that it was utterly impossible to open the sluices unless at the risk of the sea water entering."

The inference any one would draw from the above description is, that at the time he spoke, and for several days previous, there had been most unfavourable neap tides which had never gone down to mean sea level; but from the following extract from the tide tables for Bombay prepared by Mr. Parkes it will be seen that the tides were fair average spring tides from Friday the 28th June to Thursday the 4th July, the latter being the date on which Mr. Walton gave the above explanation to the Town Council.

Extract from Tide Tables for Bombay 1878:—

	Low Water below mean sea level. ft. in.		Low Water below mean sea level. ft. in.
June 28th..........	5·9	July 2nd..........	7·5
,, 28th..........	1·7	,, 2nd..........	4·1
,, 29th..........	6·5	,, 3rd..........	7·2
,, 29th..........	2·1	,, 3rd..........	4·9
,, 30th..........	7·1	,, 4th..........	6·5
,, 30th..........	2·9	,, 4th..........	5·0
July 1st..........	7·5	,, 5th..........	5·5
,, 1st..........	3·4	,, 5th..........	5·2

The computations for these tide tables have been based on a complete set of observations made under the direction of Mr. Ormiston. Mr. Parkes states that "the tables as at present calculated may be pronounced to be sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. The sea is subject to variations of level to the extent of about 18 inches at apparently irregular periods and from unknown causes."

If such variations did take place during the above time, Mr. Ormiston would be able to inform us, as there is a self-acting gauge at the Apollo Bunder.

It is strange that none of the Council questioned Mr. Walton's statement.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. W. F. McDonell, V.C., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

IN remarking on the administration report of the Baroda State for 1876-77, the Secretary of State refers with satisfaction to the condition of affairs in Baroda covered by the report, and thinks that the progress which has been made in reforming the administration is such as to entitle the minister to credit for incessant devotion to the arduous task devolving upon him. All we can say is, that we do not think the Secretary of State can have studied the Baroda report.

WE learn from Secunderabad that Major-General A. W. Macintire, C.B., commanding the H. S. F., has returned from leave, and resumed command of the Division from Colonel McMaster, 40th Regiment M. N. I., who was officiating.

WE learn from Hyderabad (Deccan) that H. E. Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., has called for returns from all officers, through their chiefs, of the Regular and Irregular troops serving in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, with a view, we are informed, to reorganize the Army. We should like to see a statement published of the whole military force kept up both by the State and Chiefs.

As a precautionary measure, we learn that the officer commanding Aurungabad has deemed it advisable to order Captain Smith, of the No. 2 Battery H. C., to move into camp, owing to a few cholera cases occuring in the Battery.

WITH reference to the Madras Licence Act referred to above, it will be remembered that the Madras Chamber of Commerce memorialised the Secretary of State against it some four months ago when the Act was passed by the Local Legislature. The Secretary of State now replies to the despatch of the Government of India, which forwarded this memorial, and makes the following important observations:—"It is obvious that under the extraordinary financial pressure which has arisen from the famine, the Government must have recourse to unusual expedients to enable the Exchequer to meet the various demands made on the resources of the State. I have expressed my approval of the principle of the measures adopted to restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure, but the objection of the Madras Chamber of Commerce is especially directed against certain details in the Madras License Bill. I do not consider it would be expedient for me to discuss these details. Experience can alone suggest what modifications should be made in the financial legislation of the three Presidencies. When the time comes for reviewing the measures recently passed the objections of the Madras Chamber of Commerce will, I am confident, receive our fullest consideration." A letter like this is exactly what might have been expected from the Secretary of State.

A MR. G. W. STRETTELL has lately written a pamphlet (copies of which have been forwarded by the Home to the Indian Government) on the utilisation of certain Indian fibres for the manufacture of paper. Mr. Strettell proposes in his pamphlet that a consignment of 15 tons of one of the fibres in question should be sent to England for the purpose of experiment by a trading firm.

THE following acts lately passed in India have received the assent of the Secretary of State:—An Act for licensing Trades, Dealings, and Industries in the Presidency of Madras. Act VII. of 1878.—To amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest produce, and the duty leviable on timber. Bill to extend the Provisions of Bengal Act VII. of 1873 (The Labour District Emigration Act) to the districts of Chittagong and to the Chittagong hill tracts. Bengal Bill to define and limit the powers of settlement officers with respect to the enhancement of rent.

THE Secretary of State has lately forwarded a Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1876, with some remarks which are interesting not only because they relate to the sanitary action of that body, but because it was in that year the municipality was re-modelled on the elective principle. The Secretary of State concurs in the opinion expressed by the Government of India in their Resolution of January last, that "it would be a matter for regret if, so soon after the reconstitution of the municipality, the execution of necessary improvements should be so hampered as to force the Lieutenant Governor the question of re-organising the Municipal constitution in such a way as to enable it to deal vigorously and effectively with the urgent demand for sanitary reform in Calcutta;" and expresses a hope that the municipality by attending to the wise and temperate advice of Mr. Eden, as contained in his Resolution of August last, will render needless the suggestion of any such changes in organisation. Judging from the Report of Dr. Payne of last January there would appear to have been no improvement in the action of the municipality with regard to sanitary reform up to the close of 1877; and the Secretary of State thinks that in any case it is evident that much remains to be done with regard to sewage, water-supply, and cleansing of bustees before the capital of British India can hold the place it should in point of salubrity. Special attention is drawn to the remarks of the commission as to the greater importance of removing filth from the interior of houses than that—great as it is—of keeping the public thoroughfares clean. Dr. Fayrer, who has appended some remarks to the report, testifies to Dr. Payne's description of the insanitary condition of the city, and urges that his hands should be strengthened in every way, and his recommendations carried out as far as possible. He suggests that the foul water tanks within the city, not those in the squares or maidan, should be filled up and converted into gardens or even building land; that the unfiltered river water should, as far as practicable, be prohibited for drinking or cooking; that the open drains and cesspools should be entirely removed, and the sewage carried off into the underground drains, and that the great system of underground drainage and the filtered river-water supply should be pushed forward. These measures completed, and a system of conservancy on a sound and reliable basis established, it is reasonable to anticipate a further great improvement in the health of Calcutta.

THE *India Catholica* published an extra yesterday morning stating that His Holiness Leo XIII. has officially informed the Portuguese Government that he will very shortly elevate to the honour of Cardinalete His Grace Don Ayres D'Ornellas and Vasconcellos, the Primate Archbishop of Goa. He has at the same time bestowed a spendid encomium upon the Archbishop. The Lisbon correspondent of the *Catholica* congratulates His Grace and all the Catholics of India without distinction. He says that His Grace, according to his known humility, will be surprised and confused with the news. He had done nothing, never moved his finger, nor uttered a syllable, to procure the great honour which is about to be bestowed upon him.

IT is said that Mr. James Furrell, the editor of the *Englishman*, has taken the editorship of the *Calcutta Review* in hand.

SOME time ago attention was drawn to a signally humane act performed by one Dr. Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty in rescuing a woman from drowning in the river Hooghly. Sir Ashley Eden has presented the doctor with a gold watch, fittingly inscribed in recognition of his services to humanity and his excellent example. This is as it should be.

THE telegraph is popular in Beloochistan, the wire being much prized by the people there. The line was wilfully cut four times within the past fortnight, and each time a quantity of wire ranging from 100 yards to half a mile was carried away, besides a few insulators and brackets.

THE Teheran correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing towards the close of May says that things have been very quiet in Persia since the departure of the Shah for Europe. The severe punishment inflicted upon the individuals who attacked his Majesty just before he left has been productive of the best effects, and there has been no sort of disturbance since. It must be said, moreover, that Mothamed-ul-Mulk leaves the army little time for anything unconnected with the service, for drills, manœuvres, parades, and inspections follow one another without intermission. Persian soldiers are not accustomed to this feverish activity, but Mothamed-ul-Mulk sets them a good example by always appearing upon the drill-ground at a very early hour. The Shah has taken a very large sum of ready money with him, and it is said to be his intention to buy some guns and rifles of the newest patterns. When he visited Europe five years ago he purchased 37,000 Chassepots, which are now in use, and he is anxious to arm the rest of his troops equally well. He also wants some guns for the fortifications of Teheran.

SOME interesting correspondence has been received from the Secretary of State by last Mail, relative to the decline in the trade of Cashmere shawls in the American markets, and to the possibility of establishing a new market for those shawls in that country. The correspondence consists of letters from Her Majesty's Consuls at New York, Boston, and San Francisco, and these gentlemen are unanimous in the opinion that no practicable measures can be adopted to establish a fresh market for Cashmere shawls in the United States. Amongst the causes given in support of this opinion are, that the trade is being injured by the great quantity of ordinary shawls produced, that owing to changes in the fashions and to the present straitened circumstances of a large portion of the population the demand has gradually declined, that trade is depressed, and that people generally are unwilling to spend their money on such costly articles of apparel. On the other hand it is thought that if these shawls became fashionable again in Paris (and there seems some chance of this as the demand there has lately increased) the demand for the United States would spring up again, and the sale would be considerable, even with a depressed trade. This revival, however, would depend greatly upon skill and attention in adapting the styles of these goods to the varying tastes of purchasers. It appears that *Native* designs for these shawls are not acceptable in the American market, and that in order to create a demand for them it is necessary that the designs should be prepared by French designers, as they are said to understand better than others the arrangement of colors and what would suit the prevailing taste. It is hoped that the display of these manufactures at the Paris Exhibition will excite an interest in this matter which may improve the condition of the manufactures and the trade in India.

THE Annual Report on the Revenue Administration of British Burma for 1876-77 has been before the Secretary of State in Council, and is, on the whole, considered very satisfactory. The area of land under assessment was increased during the year by 104,056 acres, and the Land Revenue during the year exhibited, in comparison with that of the previous year, the following demands:—

1875-76..............................Rs. 44,53,445

1876-77.............................. ,, 45,69,186.

The remissions granted were Rs. 41,275 as against Rs. 1,95,555 in the preceding year. The net revenue of the two years is thus exhibited:—

1875-76..............................Rs. 43,57,900

1876-77.............................. ,, 45,27,911,

thus showing an increase in the return of the latter of Rs. 2,70,011. The land under rice cultivation increased by 76,336 acres, while the assessment was enhanced by 66,563 rupees. Garden and orchard land, and land under miscellaneous cultivation, such as cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, &c., also showed an appreciable increase, as well as a satisfactory enhancement of assessment. There was an increase of revenue under the Capitation Tax of Rs. 39,206, as also a slight increase in the salt excise which had been falling off. The excise on opium, drugs, and liquor, with the duty on imported liquor, showed an increase of Rs. 2,54,334; and the Stamp Revenue an increase of Rs. 95,089. Marine receipts exhibited an increase of Rs. 11,883 chiefly derived from the collections on account of coast light dues consequent on the completion of a light-house on the Oyster Reef, near Akyab. Passing on to the less favourable features of the report, it appears that there was a considerable decrease of revenue under Customs, Forests, and Fisheries. The decrease in Customs was chiefly due to the diversion, on account of the famine, of rice cargoes to Indian ports, which cargoes were thus relieved of export duty. The decrease in Forest Revenue was caused chiefly by the diminished demand for timber on the part of the Railway and other Public Departments. In Fisheries the decrease occurred partly on account of embankments which produce a counter balancing increase of land revenue, and partly from a falling off in the sums derived from licenses on nets—a matter which is now under investigation. The total decrease under these three heads is stated to be Rs. 82,249,—that is in comparison with the previous year's revenue. But this statement is not considered unsatisfactory, for had it not been for the decrease in Customs Revenue, the General Revenue of the Province would have shown a considerable increase on the returns of 1875-76, the most favourable year since Burma became a British possession. On the whole, the Secretary of State thinks it is clear that the province has continued to make a real progress in prosperity.

THE Khedive, according to the *Moniteur*, has stopped Halim Pasha's pension, which was allotted him in exchange for the relinquishment of his domains and for the renunciation of any share in the inheritance of the various members of the family. The same paper states that the Khedive recently sounded his advisers as to his abdication in favour of his son, Mahommed Tefvik, and that on their dissuading him from such a step, on the ground of his son's youth and mental debility, he addressed himself to English functionaries, offering to give up to England the management of affairs on condition of retaining his civil list and of his son's succession being guaranteed. This offer having, it is added, been politely declined, he wrote to the Prince of Wales repeating it and urging its acceptance. The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* states that before leaving Cairo the Khedive settled three large claims of the floating debt, and will arrange others forthwith. A Cairo despatch says that the Tribunal of First Instance has given judgment against the Egyptian Government in an action brought by the Anglo-Egyptian Bank for the recovery of about £700,000 sterling, being advances as per contract from May 7, 1876. The Government is condemned to pay the amount claimed, with interest at the contract rate (8 per cent.) up to the 1st of April last, and from that date at the rate of 12 per cent., together with all costs. The tribunal has ordered execution of the judgment, notwithstanding that notice of appeal has been lodged.

IN a letter from Tiflis, written last April, it is said that the Russian losses during the late winter campaign in Armenia, from cold, exposure, and typhus fever combined have been enormous; many regiments have lost nearly two-thirds of their numbers, and all are now mainly composed of raw recruits, most of whom are mere youths under 20 years of age. The same writer states that a great number of Lesghians and Tchetcheutz mountaineers, variously stated at 3,000 to 5,000 families (15,000 to 25,000 souls), have been transported from the districts implicated in the late insurrections in the Caucasus towards Orenburg and the East of Russia.

THE *Overland Mail*—The following adds something more to the mystery about the publication in the *Globe* of the secret agreement signed by Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff:—"Mr. Rumer, of No. 2 Brunswick Square, writes that he, a correspondent for a large number of foreign and English journals, received on May 23 a private letter from a high foreign diplomatic personage (which letter is now in Mr. Rumer's possession), desiring him to call at once at an indicated place on some very 'important and pressing business.' On his arrival at the place of meeting he was introduced to a gentleman who, he was informed, was private secretary to a foreign Plenipotentiary who is at present in Berlin. After being bound to inviolable secrecy as regarded the names of all persons concerned, he was shown the document which has since appeared in the *Globe*, first as a brief summary, and secondly in a more extended version. He was informed that the document was to be signed next day, the 24th, by Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, but only *ad referendum*; and that it would, so signed, be submitted to the Cabinet Council on May 25. In the meantime it was desired that it should be published in some London paper on the evening of the 25th. Certain newspapers were suggested, 'and it was broadly stated that if money would facilitate the negotiation for this purpose it would be forthcoming liberally.' Mr. Rumer at once and decisively refused to have anything to do with the business. It appears that after this an anonymous 'gentleman from St. Petersburg' offered the document at more than one news-paper office, and finally it was made public by the *Globe*." It looks as if Russian influence secured the publication; or is this only a story circulated by the real culprit, to put people off the scent?

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is very much distressed about the supposed understanding between England and Russia:—"Had the Prime Minister gone to the Congress to uphold steadfastly the straightforward and open policy which commanded the whole support of England, and if in pursuit of that policy he had failed, he would have returned beaten but by no means discredited. The case is altered now. If failure is found at the end of the subterranean ways for which his first policy seems to have been abandoned, he will come back to a country not only disappointed but exasperated by that result. Of course this must be as clearly seen by Prince Gortschakoff as by Lord Beaconsfield himself—who certainly ought to have no doubt about it; and age must indeed have crippled the Russian Chancellor's enterprise if he does not make the utmost of his advantage."

THE *World*—The French papers describe Lord Beaconsfield as having a Jewish type of face of the most *prononcé* description, with corkscrew curls on his forehead, and as different from what they suppose a representative of the '*superbe aristocratie Anglais*' to be as possible. They describe Count Schouvaloff as being, notwithstanding his grey hair and moustache, the handsomest of *grands seigneurs*. They also add that, in his youth, he had the reputation of being the most fascinating of men.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*—The Australian Eleven since their first defeat by Nottinghamshire have had a run of success of an extraordinary nature, until they met a team of Gentlemen of England at Prince's on Monday and Tuesday. Prince's does not usually witness a good team of the "Gentlemen." But the team of this week was in every way worthy of the name—it could hardly have been better; though one or two gentlemen, such as Mr. Ridley, who did not play, are fully as good as some who did represent English amateurs on this occasion. The wicket was a dead one, and the weather most unfavourable for fielding on the first day; nor was it conducive to run-getting, except so far as that the bowling and fielding laboured under even greater difficulties than the batting. The Australians have made no heavy scores this season even in their winning matches, and have won hitherto by their bowling and fielding. The deadness of the wickets on which they have played has of itself been enough to hinder big scores on either side. In their first innings at Prince's they scored only 75, and the two Bannermans alone made double figures. The fielding of the Gentlemen was admirable—better has seldom been seen. At the conclusion of Monday's play the Gentlemen were 10 runs on for the loss of six wickets; the chief contributors being Messrs. W. G. Grace and W. Gilbert, the other four wickets falling for small contributions. The game was continued on Tuesday; and after Mr. A. Lyttelton, Mr. Strachan, and Mr. Bush had each contributed double figures, the innings closed for 139, 64 to the good. Mr. Boyle did most of the execution on the part of the Australian bowling, taking 7 wickets for 48 runs; Mr. Spofforth was not so fatal as usual. The Australians made less of a stand on the second innings than had been anticipated; and before four o'clock the Gentlemen had won the match in one innings and with one run to spare. It is fortunate for the fame of English cricketers that this match had not been set earlier in the season, before the real strength of the Australian team had been appreciated in England. If they had been held cheaply, and matched on their first arrival against a nominal team of Gentlemen, such as usually goes down to play the university elevens in the summer time, there is little doubt that England would have undergone a humiliating defeat. As it was, after the beating of the Marylebone Cricket Club on their own ground, the Gentlemen left no stone unturned to produce a team worthy of their repute; and it is certainly no disgrace to the Colonials to have succumbed to an eleven that would doubtless make short work of any eleven of "players" that might be pitted against them—if we may judge from the precedents of former years. The form displayed by the Cambridge contingent in the Gentlemen's—the Messrs. Littelton and Mr. Steel—is not encouraging for Oxford in view of the University match, especially when we compare the performances of the two university elevens up to this date.

INGENIOUS FRAUDS ON THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—The new postal insurance system is causing the postal officials no end of anxiety and annoyance, for it is found that the natives, not satisfied with the extra security insured to their property by the system, are employing their ingenuity to make some substantial profit out of it, which they effect in some such manner as this: The contents of a parcel is described and registered as consisting of silver coin to the value of Rs. 50. On reaching its destination, however, it is found to contain only copper coins, which transformation the sender of course swears—notwithstanding that the outward appearance of the parcel shows no signs of having been tampered with—was the work of dishonest postal officials, and demands compensation. The dodge is said to have succeeded in some few instances, but soon the postal authorities, despite the old saying 'give a dog a bad name, &c.,' began to smell a rat, and accordingly the postmasters were directed to be on the *qui vive*. The vigilance of one of these officers has already been rewarded by the detection in this division of a native who made a false declaration as to the contents of a parcel offered for insurance. The case is being investigated.—*Statesman.*

DISASTER AT SEA.—The following report of the American whaling bark *Atlantic*, Capt. D. F. Wing, of New Bedford, Mass., at Mauritius, June 17th, announces a sad disaster:—On June 10th, in lat. 19° 30' S., long. 60° 34' East, at about 3 o'clock p. m., raised a large school of sperm whales. At 4 o'clock lowered all the boats and captured six. Took three of them alongside by dark, and at this time the others bore S. W. on our weather quarter, less than a mile distant. Lights were immediately set calling on board the two boats that were laying by these latter as the weather began to grow squally. The boats' lights were plainly visible from the ship's deck until about 8 o'clock when they disappeared, and as the boats did not come to the ship I concluded they had taken the responsibility to disregard the signals made by the ship and lay by the whales all night. The ship was put under close reefed maintopsail, and the signal lights still kept set. During the night experienced severe squalls with heavy sea. At daylight the boats were not in sight; cruised in the vicinity up to the 16th instant, when I steered for this port in hopes of finding them here.—*Mauritius Gazette.*

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT MALTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MALTA, JUNE 21.

I WAS in the camp of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry at Saint Antonio in the evening of the day I posted my last letter. The camp looks very neat and nice; the tents as regular as the nature of the ground will admit; neat gateways made in the stonewalls and the men's cooking places very tidy and clean. Some of the men have made themselves arbours under some large and very handsome cactus plants that luxuriate in this genial climate. This cactus somewhat resembles the prickly pear so common in some parts of India, but differs in having a much larger and more fleshy leaf, and the blossom, instead of being red as in the Indian plant, is a pretty pale yellow colour. The men had made themselves very comfortable under the shade and shelter of their broad leaves, and had built their stoves very cleverly, and plastered the surrounding ground, so that no dust might rise in the immediate neighbourhood of their culinary operations. There were many visitors to the camp that evening; one gentleman, probably the artist employed by the *Illustrated London News* or of some other paper, was engaged in taking a sketch, and several others were wandering about the camp, or seated at a table near the hospitable mess, taking a glass of wine after their walk through the camp. It was growing dusk, and the men who had been enlivening the scene by their red coats on the parade ground had just been dismissed for the night, when I saw one of the 9th officers exercising a horse, a pretty little high-bred Arab, evidently very fresh, and apparently half broken. My attention was called to him by his restiveness, and very pretty and wayward he looked. Suddenly he dashed off at full speed, making straight for one of the gateways leading into the field in which the officers' tents are pitched; his rider had lost all control over him, and, surrounded with walls as he was, there was every reason to fear a serious termination to the adventure. He shot past the tents, and swerving into an angle, disappeared from view; the next instant there was a crash and a thud like the falling of a house. Every one rushed to the spot, thinking no doubt that the hapless rider was killed, but no; all were relieved from present anxiety by seeing him the next instant start to his feet; the horse also rose, but with some difficulty. He had swerved down a slope that led close to a well, on the brink of which stood a pillar of large blocks of cut-stone, beside the pillar was a trough, hollowed out of a large block of solid stone. The rider said that the horse had jumped the incline and was clear of the pillar, but landed with his forefoot in the trough; this brought the poor animal's head in violent contact with the corner of the square pillar, and with such force as to throw the whole to the ground. The massive stones were scattered on the ground, the trough broken into several pieces, and the whole place a complete wreck. Thankful were we to find that the rider was unhurt, save a slight bruise on the side of the head and a scratch on the hand. The poor horse was rather badly cut over the eye and had a cut on his leg, but of no very great extent. The gentleman walked back to his tent, and in answer to all enquiries, declared that he was quite well, he declined all assistance, and made light of the accident; but it was a very narrow escape. I was glad to see him present at an early parade the next morning at the Floriana parade ground, and that he appeared to be as well as ever. All the troops here have been making good use of the little parade ground, and the inhabitants are already getting so accustomed to the sight of the sepoy regiments that the parades only attract small numbers.

There is, I am sorry to say, a good deal of sickness, but none of a serious type. Malta fever, dysentery, and sore mouth are the principal ailments, and amongst the officers as well as the men there have been some slight cases. These are attributable to the fruit, which is abundant, and being very palatable there is naturally a temptation to indulge too freely in it, as even the proverbial "luscious fruits of the East" are hardly equal to the fruits of Malta. Splendid figs, oranges, cherries, strawberries, mulberries, small plums, peaches, apricots, fresh green almonds, walnuts, and apples form a pleasing variety of enticements that few can resist. The sore tongues and mouths that the native soldiers suffer from is probably caused by an insufficient supply of lime juice having been taken by them on board ship during the voyage from India.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. He was received by a guard of honour at the bunder from the 71st, and proceeded at once to the palace, a party of the cavalry escorting him. On Monday evening all the troops paraded in full dress at the Floriana parade ground and marched past. The Duke was very much pleased with them, and after the parade called out the Brigadier and officers commanding regiments, and told them that he had not seen a better parade, and that they were a very fine body of men. "I have," he "said, come a long distance to see you, but I am quite repaid by the pleasure I have experienced in witnessing such a fine body of men, so well disciplined and handled, all the officers knowing their work well, &c." Indeed he was not sparing in his praise. On Tuesday morning he had the Cavalry Division out and the Artillery, and was quite satisfied with them, remarking particularly on the good condition of the horses, which, he said, reflected great credit on those in charge. On the evening of the same day he visited the camp at Saint Antonio. He was received by a guard of honour of the 9th Bombay N. I., which he inspected *en passant*, and then proceeded to look at the tents. The camp presented a very pretty and lively appearance as the men of each regiment in their undress uniform were drawn up in front of their respective tents. Thus dotted about amongst the white tents, they gave a colouring that was exceedingly picturesque. After passing through the camp of the 9th, he went on to the Cavalry, where he saw one troop in marching order with their tents and *impedimenta* packed on the backs of the ponies, ready to take the road. He remarked on the loads being very large for the little animals, and was surprised at their being able to carry them. He then went through the 26th Regiment Bombay N. I. camp and the Sappers and Miners. He expressed himself as much pleased with the neat and tidy appearance of the men's tents, and was much interested with all he saw. On Wednesday morning the Infantry Division paraded on the Floriana ground under General Ross for the Duke's inspection; this time in undress. The Duke after the usual Royal salute rode round the line of quarter columns; he was much taken up with the appearance of one of the Bengal regiments in their cool kakee uniform. The inspection over, a march past followed in columns of double companies, which was beautifully executed, the men being well in line and the step, a very quick one, most accurately kept; they then passed in quarter columns by brigades, and again in line of quarter columns by the whole division. This was the best of all. His Royal Highness bent forward as the regiments passed in each formation, and said loud enough to be heard by the men, "good," "very good," several times. Such out-spoken approbation was very gratifying to the men, who nearly all know what very good means if they know nothing else in English. I have seen many "march past," but never saw one better executed, or in which the men acquitted themselves better than on this occasion. They are much impressed with the appearance of the great Duke, the Queen's "Byae" as they call him, and finding that he was pleased the first time they marched past, they braced themselves up for even greater exertions, to that end, in their subsequent movements. A few manœuvres, such as were practicable in so small a space, were executed neatly, silently, and with great precision. At the conclusion the whole Division in line of quarter columns advanced and gave the Royal salute, and the commanders being called to the Duke, he addressed them thus: "A very good drill, a very good drill. Gentlemen, your men drill well, move well, and manœuvre well; they are, in all respects, therefore, what soldiers should be, they are fit to go anywhere, and for any service. I must take this opportunity of conveying to you the gracious message that I have to give from the Prince of Wales, which is to the effect that he wishes to be kindly remembered to those officers and men that he met during his recent visit to India;" he said "especially," and turned towards the officer commanding the Ghoorkas, when his further words were inaudible to me. I quote from memory, but have, I think, given you nearly his own words. On both the parades he remained on the ground till all the native regiments had left it, each in succession passing close to him in fours. The companies coming to the shoulder as they approached him, and retiring to the slope as soon as the rear of each had passed him, each commanding officer placed himself by the Commander-in-Chief's side until his regiment had gone by and then rejoined his regiment. His Royal Highness showed that he takes a great interest in the Native Army, and plied the commanding officers with questions as to the caste of the different men and the interior economy of their respective regiments.

On the afternoon of the same day there was a grand Levee at the Palace, when all officers off duty were presented. After the European officers had all passed, the native officers were introduced by their respective commanding officers who stood by the side of His Royal Highness as the subedars and other native officers filed past; a large number of the nobility and gentry of Malta were also presented. In the evening the Duke was entertained at dinner by the officers of the Indian Contingent. A party of about seventy sat down. After dinner General Ross proposed the healths of the Queen and Empress, and subsequently that of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief. The Duke in replying to the toast made an animated speech complimentary to the troops he had come to see. Thursday was a holiday, and the evening was devoted to sports for the men at the Race course. Tent-pegging by the Cavalry; bile races by bhistees; dooly races by the dooly bearers; foot races, tug-of-war between men of the Native Infantry regiments and those of the Cavalry; high jump with pole, and the usual programme of an Indian Gymkhana meeting. The crowd of Maltese and others was immense, and it was almost impossible to see anything. The tent-pegging did not seem as good as is usual in India. There was a tug-of-war between five picked men from each of the Infantry regiments and an equal number from the Cavalry; the latter won with tolerable ease. The dust was very trying, and although the Maltese, who had never seen Indian sports before, were much interested and amused, we who have seen so much of it were glad to make an early escape. The Duke made his formal departure at about six o'clock, and bid farewell to the officers present on the bunder. He expressed himself as having been much pleased with his reception, and shook hands with several of the seniors. He returned quietly and dined with the Admiral, I believe, and left for good during the night. There have been many telegrams sent to the Duke during his stay here, and a feeling has got about that there may yet be war. The most sanguine Jingoes, when asked who is the enemy we are to fight with, shake their wise heads as if that was a point they were not at liberty to divulge. The usual ending is, "Well, if we don't have war, I'll bet you we go to England."

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

IN the House of Lords on Monday, replying to a question from Earl Granville, the Duke of Richmond said the document published in an evening paper as giving the terms of agreement between the Russian and British Governments had been surreptitiously obtained, and being incomplete was therefore inaccurate. Being pressed as to its accuracy so far as it went, the Duke declined to extend his answer.

On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the published "agreement" between the British and Russian Governments was incomplete, and therefore inaccurate. Mr. Hanbury withdrew his motion of censure upon Mr. Gladstone for an article in a review respecting the employment in Europe of Indian troops. Mr. Gladstone made some sharp remarks, but in the public interest declined to challenge a discussion.

On Tuesday Mr. W. Holms proposed a Committee to ascertain the feeling in Scotland towards the Established Church in that country. Mr. Gladstone spoke, and his remarks elicited from Mr. Cross a charge of provoking agitation. Eventually the debate was adjourned. Wednesday's sitting was devoted to a discussion of Mr. Courtney's Bill for extending the Parliamentary franchise to women, but the second reading was negatived by 219 to 140.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Sheffield on Monday, in vindication of his conduct in supporting the Government in their Eastern policy, which he declared to be one calculated to maintain national interests and preserve the peace of Europe. Resolutions expressing confidence in Mr. Roebuck and in the Government were passed.

Two Parliamentary elections were decided on Friday. At Rochester, the Liberal candidate, Mr. Otway, was successful by 280 majority; and at Southampton, Mr. Giles, the Conservative candidate, obtained a majority of 248 over the Liberal competitor, Mr. Bompas, Q.C.

The Mayor of Nottingham (Mr. W. G. Ward) died on Friday from the effects of an accident the previous day. The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Nottingham will probably be deferred on account of this calamity.

The Australian Cricketers lost a match with an eighteen of Longsight (Manchester) by two wickets, and they were also defeated this week by an eleven of the Gentlemen of England, who won by an inning.

The cotton mills in East Lancashire have been re-opened, and large numbers of operatives have begun working. It is expected that very shortly all the mills will be again in full work.

A meeting of German Socialists was held in London on Saturday, when resolutions were passed disclaiming responsibility for Nobiling's attempt upon the Emperor's life, and repudiating sympathy with the loyal address recently presented by German residents in London to the Crown Prince.

The buoyancy of the Stock Market referred to a week ago was maintained up to Saturday, but during the past three or four days the tendency has been very irregular. Egyptian have fallen rather considerably, and closed last night very weak.

OBITUARY.—Surg. M. Grierson, Ben. Ret., Surg. A. Wood, M.D., Ben. M. S.; Major C. G. Gunning, Mad. S. C.; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Gayer, Bo. S. C.; A. St. J. Richardson, late Bo. C. S.; Sir Thomas Hardy; Sir Wm. Miles; Sir G. Grant Suttie; C. Miller, late Chief Magistrate, Calcutta; F. Jennings, of Calcutta; T. Diver, M.D., late of Bombay; the Hon. Mrs. Herbert; Mr. Alderman Ward, Mayor of Nottingham; Mr. Bolckow, M. P.; Mr. Byton, M.P.; Lady Taylor.

THE Congress at Berlin has held three sittings—on Thursday last, Monday, and Wednesday. The proceedings on these occasions have officially been kept secret, but there is reason to believe that little has been determined, although several subjects have been discussed. The admission of the smaller States interested to special participation in the deliberations has been, it is understood, in the case of Greece favourably determined. The chief point, however, under discussion has been the future Bulgarian arrangements, and, as far as is known, no decision upon that point has been arrived at. The Plenipotentiaries are individually holding daily conferences which are expected to prepare the ground for the more solemn discussions in Congress. In the meantime there is a continuous round of international courtesies which are, perhaps, not the less diplomatic because festive in their character.

There has recently been some risk of a collision between the Russian and the Turkish troops in the vicinity of Constantinople, arising from certain movements on either part, but the danger has been averted by the efforts of the Ambassador and the Ministers of the Porte. There is, however, no reason to believe that General Todleben has any present intention of withdrawing his forces from San Stefano.

The Austrian military preparations continue and troops are being sent to the Eastern frontiers, but it is semi-officially declared that these are merely precautionary measures, implying no hostile intentions.

The German Emperor is making satisfactory progress from the effects of his wounds; but a special statement from his physicians which has been published, and which, while giving the best assurances in that respect, intimates that complete recovery cannot be immediate, has been understood to imply the possibility of a prolonged Regency.

The body of the late King of Hanover was temporarily deposited on Tuesday in a Lutheran Church in Paris, the Prince of Wales with the late King's eldest son acting as chief mourners. In consequence of difficulties with the German Government the ultimate place of burial is not to be at Herrenhausen, but at Windsor.

The European Commissioners in Egypt are proceeding with their task of financial re-arrangement in that country, and the Khedive has signified his willingness to make sacrifices in order to restore the credit of the country.

The Roman Municipal elections were held on Sunday, and for the first time since the establishment of the Italian Kingdom, the Clerical party joined in the contest. Upon this occasion their candidates carried two seats out of 12. The Pope's health is stated to be good, but he is in conflict with the Jesuits, who desire a continuance of the extreme policy of Pope Pius IX.

A Liberal Ministry has been formed at Brussels under M. Frere Orban. The Pope has been informed that there is no intention of withdrawing the Belgian delegate from the Vatican.

The United States Congress, in anticipation of the close of the Session, has been holding protracted and animated discussions; but at last after several ineffectual efforts, the appropriation for the payment at the President's discretion of the Fisheries award has been passed.

The outbreak of the Indians in Oregon and Nevada has assumed a very threatening aspect, the military forces in those regions being inadequate to deal with the numerous bands now in the field.

The latest Cape telegrams, up to the 29th of May, are more satisfactory. The Caffres in the Trans-Kei are, it was believed, completely subdued, and also those in West Griqualand.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—Prince Reuss will start to-morrow for Vienna to assume his new post of German Ambassador at the Austrian court.

ARMENIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—Intelligence received here from Erzeroum announces that the army of Ismail Hakki Pasha has been reorganised and strengthened. It is still, however, deficient in artillery.

General Lazareff has arrived at Erzeroum and taken possession of the citadel and all the military stores. The Russian troops are making preparations to pass next winter at Erzeroum. In consequence of recent attempted assassinations of Russian officers the Mussulman inhabitants have been disarmed.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

BERLIN, June 20.—To-day a lengthy consultation was held by the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, Austria, and England. The discussion is said to have been very animated, and to have brought out the fact that on the Bulgarian question a definite understanding exists between Austria and England. This confirms the assurance which I have received from another source that during the last few days there has been a decided *rapprochement* between the Cabinets of London and Vienna.

(FROM THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.")

BERLIN, June 20.—Alarming but unfounded rumours are afloat to-day on the reported disagreement between England and Russia at the Congress, and egregious *canards* are launched by the Berlin Press as to the incidents of the sitting yesterday. That the new organisation of Bulgaria gives rise to confidential discussion between the English and Russian delegates, and that the limits to be assigned to the North Bulgarian Principality have been for the last three days objects of controversy, is true enough. But my information enables me to affirm that these negotiations are not of a hostile [illegible] and that the Congressists in no wise apprehend a deadlock. It surely could not be expected that all interested parties would agree without discussion on a subject so grave as the constitution of a petty State which sooner or later will be practically governed by Russia.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM "PALL MALL GAZETTE.")

BERLIN, Friday June 21.—The Russian Ambassador, M. d'Oubril, has left quite unexpectedly for St. Petersburg, accompanied by M. Saecking, a Russian Councillor of State. It is said that they are to report to the Czar on the progress of the negotiations, which are affirmed to be taking a different course from what was expected by the Russian Government, owing mainly to the fresh rapprochement between England and Austria, which appears to render further concessions on the part of Russia necessary.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BERLIN, June 21.—There is no foundation for the statement of the *Tagblatt* that M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador here, and third Russian Plenipotentiary to the Congress, had gone to St. Petersburg. M. d'Oubril has never left Berlin, and is still here. Count Schouvaloff on his return from Potsdam yesterday conferred with Prince Gortschakoff and subsequently visited Prince Bismarck, with whom he remained about an hour. In the exchange of views proceeding between the Plenipotentiaries the Russian representatives are beginning to point out that there is a final limit to concessions for a State which has made sacrifices, and cannot offend the strong national feeling of its people. The Russian Plenipotentiaries are also said to have observed that they could not go beyond the concessions already made by Count Schouvaloff.

MOVEMENTS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20. It is reported that Fuad Pasha is dismissed and that Baker Pasha succeeds him. There is a continual movement of Russian troops about Constantinople. Nearly 15,000 fresh troops have arrived from Odessa in the week.

THE MAHOMEDAN INSURRECTION.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

VIENNA, June 20.—According to the latest accounts the Mahomedan insurrection is spreading rather than diminishing. Neither in the direction of the Arda nor in that of Haskoi or Stanimaka have the Russians lately been able to make any impression. On the contrary, the insurgents seem to meditate taking the offensive.

REPORTED BATTLE IN CRETE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 20.—A battle is being fought in the outskirts of Canea, in Crete, and immense excitement prevails in the town as to the probable result. Hostilities have been resumed in various districts. The insurgents have attacked and injured a Turkish ship.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, June 21.—The following bulletin was issued at ten o'clock this morning:—"The Emperor's strength is gradually increasing, and the wounds continue to heal satisfactorily."

A SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

PARIS, June 21.—The organisers of the Working Men's Socialist Congress to be held in this city will meet this evening at eight o'clock to discuss the programme of the Congress.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE FLINT BOROUGHS.

IN reply to an invitation Mr. Gladstone has declined to contest the Flintshire boroughs. He says that though it would be very agreeable to him to receive from friends and neighbours such a testimony of confidence, he does not feel justified on public grounds in coming forward. Mr. McIntyre, Q. C., a moderate Liberal, announces his intention to contest the Flint Boroughs.

SHIPWRECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

ON the 21st ult. Lloyd's agent at Para reported the wreck at Salinas, on the coast of Brazil, of the *Laura*, a Portuguese vessel. According to a journal published in Paris by the French Transatlantic Steamship Company, this vessel had on board 300 passengers, who had been forced to quit Ceara in consequence of a drought, and 170 of them perished in the wreck.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

THE *Cologne Gazette*, discussing the Anglo-Russian Agreement, says that a well known statesman—whose name, however, is not given—recently expressed his opinion in these words:—"The Congress will not lead to war, but to something worse; Lord Salisbury has proved by his Circular and his arrangements with Russia that no mistake has been made with regard to him. He has protested against the Treaty of San Stefano to accept it finally in its totality."

CYPRUS.

CYPRUS (Anc. Gr. *Kupros*; Mod. Gr. *Kibris*; Fr. *Chipre*; Ita. *Cipro*), is an island situated south of Asia Minor in that portion of the Mediterranean called the Levant. Cyprus was anciently divided into many small kingdoms. It was originally possessed by the Phœnicians, from whom it passed to the Greeks, and subsequently to the Egyptians and Persians. After the victories of Alexander, it declared for Macedon. It next became a portion of the Græco-Egyptian kingdom of the Ptolemies, then of the Roman and Byzantine empires. The Arabs conquered in 648 A. D.; in 1191, it was taken by Richard Cœur de Lion who ceded it to the Templars. After several vicissitudes, it came into the possession of the Venetians, from whom it was finally conquered by the Turks in 1571.

Cyprus lies in lat. 35° N., long. 32° 20'—34° 40'E., its greatest length from Baffa, in the South-west, to Cape Andrea in the north-east, being 145 miles; and its greatest breadth, between Cape Gatto and Cape Kormachite 55. The total area is 1000 square leagues, the population does not now exceed 100,000. A range of mountains—the Stavro Vuno and Santa Croce (ancient *Olympus*)—the sides of which are very bold and rugged, runs through the whole length of the island, attaining an elevation of more than 7000 feet above the sea. Three-fifths of the island is mountainous. Of these one-fifth has splendid forests of oak interspersed with walnut trees, and would furnish large supplies of sulphur, pit coal, and metals of various kinds under intelligent management, while two-fifths is adapted for vine and olive culture, and the growth of fruit trees generally. "The remaining two-fifths is composed of magnificent plains, and extensive open country, which, though wanting in rivers and streams, are still very productive in cereals." The soil is exceedingly fertile, yielding all kinds of grain. The chief products are wheat, barley, cotton silk, madder roots, oil, wine, carobs, and salt. In 1864 great efforts were made to extend the cultivation of cotton. The greatest drawbacks to production are the want of water, most of the streams becoming dry in summer, and the awful ravages of the locusts. The climate is, on the whole, very healthy; the diseases, "both with regard to their frequency and their character, do not relatively reach three-fifths of the amount of disease in Europe, or even in Italy." Agriculture, and manufactures are alike in a backward state; the Greek Christians, who compose three-fourths of the population, being indolent and spiritless, through fear of the dominant Turks, who are ignorant and fanatical. The former have an unenviable reputation for double-dealing. There, however, are many proofs of progress in Cyprus. The breadth of land sown is annually on the increase, and greater care is bestowed on its cultivation. But especially noteworthy is the fact that in 1871 Nicosia was, by means of a submarine cable to Latakia, on the Syrian coast, brought into telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. In 1871, 662 vessels entered, and 654 cleared, the ports of Cyprus. The imports in 1871 amounted to £147,500, and the exports to £198,438. The chief towns of Cyprus are Nicosia, the capital and seat of the Turkish Government; Famagosta; Larnaca; the residence of the European consuls; and Limassol.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter from "An Old Assured" which appeared in your issue of the 6th instant, I should be obliged if, by inserting this letter in your columns, you will give me an opportunity of stating that the rule recently made by the Directors at the Head Office of the Company has *nothing to do with Policies issued at the Indian Branches of the Company*, but applies only to Policies taken out in England under which the Company are bound to pay the sum assured, and the assured are bound to pay their premiums in sterling.

Formerly as a matter of grace, and when the value of the rupee was much higher than it is now, holders of policies issued in England were allowed to pay their premiums at their option either in India in rupees at par of exchange or in England in sterling; but the rupee having in recent years become so heavily depreciated, this indulgence, if continued, would cause a heavy annual loss to the Company, and it has accordingly been withdrawn.

Home Policy-holders can still pay their premiums either in England or in India, but if they elect the latter they are required to pay the equivalent in rupees of the sterling sum which under their contract they are bound to pay in England.

Should any one require further information, I shall be happy to furnish it if he will be good enough to apply to me personally or by letter.—I am, &c.,

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, July 9.

OPENING OF THE POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

THE opening of the Gymkhana sports on the grand Race Course took place to-day. We had beautiful weather, cloudy with a light and cool breeze. His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley and General Primrose were present; the Grand Stand presented a godly number of the fair sex, the upper tier showed a respectable attendance, and the Stewards' Stand was occupied by a large number of gentlemen. The proceedings of the evening clearly indicated that our national sports are carried on in India with as much zeal as they are at home and enjoyed with equal zest. The music discoursed by the band of Her Majesty's 5th N. L. I. added life to a scene unrivalled in beauty in this part of the Deccan.

The following were the races run, with their respective results:—

FIRST RACE.—A match. "Polo Ponies." Distance ½ Mile.

		st. lbs.		
Capt Street........	Dandy	—	Mr Bishop........	1
Dr Purefoy........	Punch	—	Mr Harries	2

SECOND RACE.—5-45 P.M.—"Pony Race." Sweepstakes of Rs. 5 with 50 added. Distance ½ Mile.

		st. lbs.		
Mr Hughes........	Boothoon	10 12	Owner........	1
Mr Carden........	Sir Joseph....................	10 4	Owner........	2
Mr Briggs	Clipper	10 12	Owner........	3

THIRD RACE.—6-15 P.M.—"Galloway Stakes." Distance ¾ Mile.

		st. lbs.		
Dr Findlay........	g p Jas	10 12	Mr Briggs	1
Mr Dawson	Tommy Dod....................	10 6	Mr Pinkney	2
Mr Keyser	g a g Jeshurun	11 6	Owner	3
Capt Street........	Cyclops, late Balaam....................	10 6	Mr Harries	4
Mr Henn........	b a g Shamrock	11 13	Owner	0

There was no time taken, for in Gymkhana races this is not usually done.

The hurdle race, 120 yards, 6 flights, and the tug-of-war caused immense amusement, and were splendidly contested for by the soldiers of H. M.'s 2nd Queen's and the 2-4th Regiment.

BOMBAY.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A noted character, named Ramlal Rambux, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing Rs. 50 in cash, and sundry brass pots, &c., the property of his master. He being an old offender, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SEAMEN DESERTERS.—John Foley and Thomas Brown, seamen of the British ship Knight Champion, were yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with deserting from that ship. Upon conviction the prisoners were warned and sent on board, and ordered to pay costs incurred in their arrest and in this prosecu-

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—John Sommerville, a seaman of the British ship P. F. Webster, was yesterday fined two days' pay by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and also ordered to pay any costs incurred in his prosecution, for refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which he is an articled seaman. The prisoner was further cautioned and ordered to be sent back on board.

SHORT CAUSES AT THE HIGH COURT.—Of four short causes on Mr. Justice Bayley's board at the High Court yesterday, the case of Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel *vs.* Abdool Lutiff Oummoo was dismissed for want of appearance. Plaintiff is now residing in the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, and was formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co. Bombay, to which the defendant and others were muccadums; and the suit was brought in connection with the Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case. The case of Goolabroy Hurnarayan against Gungadhur Joravurmull was also dismissed for want of appearance. In the case of Jafferbhoy Abdoolally *vs.* Abdool Hoosein Nasurally, an adjournment was granted on the plaintiff's application till the 19th November next.—In Mr. Justice Green's Court, Messrs. Wallace and Co. sued Cooversey Khetsey to recover the amount of re-drafts received from the London firm on account of consignments of wool made by defendant from Bombay. His Lordship gave a decree for Rs. 1,182, with interest and costs, in favour of the plaintiffs, who were represented by Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker. A suit brought by James George Smith and others *vs.* Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee was dismissed for want of appearance.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.—The Rev. Albert Young, of Regent's Park College, London, has been chosen as pastor for this church. He is expected to arrive in Bombay about the end of next month.

WE are very glad to hear that there is a prospect of the Mahomedan burial grounds in the neighbourhood of Poona being closed. It is said that the Cantonment authorities have already ordered the one at Wanowrie to be closed, and we trust the two in the Civil Lines will also be closed. One is not far from the Bishop's house, in which Bishop Douglas was so ill last rains, and in which one of the "sisters" died soon after her arrival in the country.—*Deccan Herald.*

SOME weeks ago a resolution of the Government of India was published, which set forth, on the grounds of common sense, that many official advertisements, such as notices of importance to the public, Postal and Telegraphic notices, Master Attendant's notices, Currency Office notifications, State Railway notices, and also advertisements of a commercial character, wherein Government appeared as a buyer or seller, would be advantageously inserted in newspapers rather than in official Gazettes for the sake of obtaining "a wider publicity"—that is to say, to secure the only possible object which advertising is meant to attain. It does not need the whole wisdom of Solomon to perceive that an advertiser who seeks publicity, will not gain it by inserting his notices where they are not generally read or seen. It is notorious that the Gazettes of local Governments have a very limited circulation among Government officials, and no circulation at all among any other class. But though the Government of India has repeatedly pressed upon the local Governments the apparently plain truism here stated, we still find that the objectionable practice against which the Resolution aimed, is persisted in by Heads of Departments. For instance, postal notices, especially alluded to in the above Government Resolution, if interesting at all, are interesting to the public at large. What can possibly be the object of issuing a list of unclaimed letters, except to the public at large, that those who run may read, and possibly that the owners of the letters may recover them? And where do we find the list published? In the local *Government Gazette*, which no one ever sees save the clerks in the offices. We draw the attention of the Post Master General to the palpable absurdity of this course, if he really wishes to deliver any of his unclaimed letters. To say that "there is no need of publishing postal notices in the newspapers," is to write in the teeth of the Viceroy's Resolution and against the plainest common sense.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

No business of public interest was disposed of at the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday. On behalf of the Municipal Commissioner who was absent, the Chairman said he (Mr. Grant) had never before been absent at a Council meeting during the eighteen months he had held the office, and that he was suffering from a sore eye on which an operation had been performed. A further letter from Captain Pogson on his fever pills, the reading of which caused some amusement, was ordered to be recorded and placed at the disposal of the Press. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in bringing to the notice of the Chairman that the consolidated bills for municipal rates for the first half year were out, remarked that the issue of the bills and the collection of rates were illegal, as no public notification had yet appeared that the new Municipal Bill had received the assent of the Viceroy. Mr. Raghunath Khote, in supporting Mr. Nanabhoy's view, said that if a ratepayer who objected to pay the bills were taken before the High Court, he (Mr. Raghunath) did not think they would succeed in their suit. In the absence of the Municipal Commissioner, however, Mr. Nanabhoy said he was unwilling to press his suggestion to a formal resolution; and the subject was allowed to stand over. The Secretary explained that Mr. Grant had frequently written on the subject to the Bombay Government, and that he had received demi-official information that the bill had obtained the assent of the Viceroy; and as the non-collection of the rates would cause much embarrassment, the Commissioner had found it necessary to issue the bills on his own responsibility.

NATIVES AS HIGH COURT JUDGES.

(*Madras Mail*, June 5.)

WE do not disguise from ourselves that the exercise of the highest judicial functions by a native will be condemned on the ground, that no native, however gifted, and however irreproachable, should be placed in a position of such authority over Europeans. It may be urged that all men are equal on the eyes of the law; but the theory is not convincing when offered as a justification for putting representatives of a subject race in authority over representatives of the paramount power. There certainly would be much to disturb a European's ideas of the fitness of things, in the spectacle of one of his countrymen being tried in the highest tribunal in the Province, by a Hindu. Such a strange reversal of the relative positions of the two races might not be calculated to maintain unimpaired that prestige which is the basis of the Anglo-Indian Empire. Short, however, of this, we are inclined to regard the appointment of a native to the bench of the local High Court with much approval. We have no sympathy with the pusillanimous form of philanthropy which prompts distinguished Anglo-Indian officials on the eve of retirement to propose that the Government should yield to native clamour for place. The Hindu who has brought himself intellectually abreast of his European associates, should not be promoted to dignified position merely for the purpose of stopping the agitation of "patriots." The Government should take a far higher ground than this. They should resolve to introduce natives to the highest official positions only when it can be proved that the presence of natives in such positions would be conducive to the more effective discharge of the duties appertaining to the appointments. We are far from feeling that the throwing open of the Indian Civil Service to natives is a judicious measure; but we do not at all say that natives should not be employed in a higher civil capacity than is now open to those who cannot leave the country. It seems to us that the Civil Service might well be reinforced by a branch composed entirely of natives, and that this branch should have pay and pension rules different from those which are requisite to tempt Europeans to expatriation. We also consider that the High Courts in India may well be reinforced by natives of acknowledged merit. In Madras the High Court bench is under-officered, and the work threatens at an early date to defeat the efforts of the Judges to catch it up. Already is it so heavy, that the Judges can seldom find time to prepare elaborate judgments, such as those which once made the Court's proceedings interesting. The legislative activity, or fussiness, of the gentlemen at Simla, has not yet had the promised effect of reducing the labours of the Courts by simplifying law. On the contrary, if there are fewer great cases, there are far more petty ones, and the Government of India have seized this inopportune time to reduce the number of the Madras Judges from five to four. Consequently, the Judges have almost more than they can do, and their way of doing their work is not as well entitled to be recorded for the behoof of posterity as it might otherwise be. The appointment of a fifth Judge, of industrious habits, should therefore be welcome to the present members of the bench. As to his nationality, his colleagues are likely to entertain liberal opinions. They may be trusted to grant him the privilege of doing a fair fifth of the work of the Court; and more than this, they may be expected to utilize to the full his knowledge of native life and character.

There are now two Barrister and two Civilian Judges. The Civilians, in the days of their youth, were knocked about the country, and brought into personal contact with the people. They may be believed to have used their opportunities for peeping behind the veil; and they were compelled to make acquaintance with the vernaculars. But many years have passed since they brought their tours to an end. As for the Barrister Judges, it is excusable if they have hazy ideas of what natives do, and think, and are. A barrister at home who, having arrived at his forty-fifth year, finds that he is not as much in request on circuit as he would like to be, is tempted by the certainty of Rs. 3,500 a month, with a prospective pension, to leave England. and ascend the bench of a High Court in India. But he [illegible] into contact with natives other than domestic servants, clients, witnesses, and Court functionaries. He does not go on circuit in India, but for ten months in the year, his nose is kept close to the grindstone in the Presidency capital. He then has two months' recess; but this he cannot afford to spend in improving his knowledge of the country, and of those who dwell therein. Jaded in body and mind, he betakes himself to the Hills, and exhibits a zest for badminton, and a pardonable aversion for "shop" talk. He has long outlived the most impressionable period of life, and he does his duty to his best ability, but to a great extent in the dark. No native of position can habitually approach him: none dare give him advice. He picks up, by a more laborious than congenial study of records that come under his notice, a theoretical knowledge of many Indian matters; but he always works without that special kind of information which a caste and educated native necessarily possesses in a large degree. The isolation of the High Court Judges may be agreeable to their feelings, but it keeps them at a distance from the means of setting themselves right where Europeans are apt to arrive at erroneous conclusions. This should cease to be the case when they have a native colleague whom they may consult without running the risk of having the action misconstrued.

The greatest care must be taken in selecting natives for the High Court bench. The belief that "every man has his price" is so general among natives, that it may be impossible to find a Hindu who will not be supposed by some of his countrymen to be amenable to corrupt influence. But, in Calcutta, so far as we know, justice has been done by all classes to the integrity of the native Judges. Civil Servants are paid liberal salaries in this country to "keep them honest" amid great temptation; and it is but simple justice to native officials to say that if it is made worth their while to be honest, they may be as honest as their European neighbours. We do not think that European and native officials of the same official status should draw the same emoluments, for the conditions of local existence are not identical. But the native functionary should be remunerated, proportionally, in as liberal a manner as the European, and he should be conceded the same dignity of office. In a Court composed of four Europeans and one native, the native will be subject perpetually to a surveillance that will keep him in check should he be tempted to indiscretion; and the Europeans will be the better for knowing that their enunciation of fallacies about native law and usage will be liable to courteous exposure at the hands of their indigenous colleagues. Especially on the Apellate side of the Court, should the experience of the native Judge prove valuable. The District Courts will not do their duty less carefully, when they remember that appeals against their decisions may be heard at head-quarters by a man who is in something more than merely to the manner born to India.

BANKS.

COMPTOI D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

E. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 1,000,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6; WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth .... 8 As extra.
„ „ with Rollers.10 „

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JULY 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
  Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
  Bombay to Poona and Madras.
  Madras to Poona and Bombay.
  Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
  Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
  Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
  Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
  Bombay to Nagpore.
  Nagpore to Bombay.
  Bombay to Poona and Madras.
  Madras to Poona and Bombay.
  Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
  Dhond to Munmar and back.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
  Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
  Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
  Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
  Khamgaun State Railway.
  Amraoti State Railway.
  Wurdah Valley State Railway.
  Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
  Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
  Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
  Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
  Tirhoot State Railway.
  Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
  Delhi to Lahore.
  Lahore to Mooltan and back.
  Lahore to Delhi.
  Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
  Lahore to Jhelum and back.
  Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
  Scinde State Railway.
  Delhi to Bandikui and back.
  Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
  Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
  Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
  Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
  Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
  Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
  Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
  Madras to Porto Novo and back.
  Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
  Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
  Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
  Calcutta to Canning and back.
  Calcutta to Goalundo.
  Goalundo to Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
  Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
  Northern Bengal State Railway.
  Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. and O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
  Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
  British India Steam Navigation Co.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General S N Company.
  River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay........	Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee........	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..	Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.
PIANOS FOR HIRE.
SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted
A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

J. & P. COATS' SEWING COTTON

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON.
IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality.

For superior strength and excellent quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c., BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS. BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits............10 to	15	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits ....30 to	40	0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from............35 to	65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to	20	0
Pyjamas	3	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
English Cambric do	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8	0
Silk and Wool do	8	0
Spun Silk do	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6	0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz..	8	8
Warm do	15	8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz............	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..6-8 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8
Travelling Hats..........	4	8
Cardigan Jackets ..9-8 to	12	8
Sheets, per pair..........	9	8
Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2	8
Blankets............each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds ....10 to	10	5
Resais or Quilts	5	8
Ladies' Wool Shawls	22	0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks ....12-8 to	23	0
Solid Leather do	49	0
Extra Large do	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra large do	24	0
Gladstone Bags..........	35	0
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes ....5 to	6	0
Courier Bags........9-8 to	12	8
Money Belts ......2-8 to	6	8
Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	0
Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to	22	8
Air Pillows..............	5	0
Travelling do............	1	8
English Feather do......	7	8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		
English horse hair pillows	7	8
Folding Camp Bedstead..	50	0
Cork Mattrasses	22	8
Cotton do	15	0
Rug Straps ....1-8 to	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz..	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Linen Cuffs per doz......	13	8
Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs,,	5	0
Warm Gloves............	1	8
Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8
Mitts..................	1	8
Mufflers	2	12
Pins, Scarf..............	1	12
Sailors' Knot............	2	12
Windsors for Bow or Ring............2-8 to	4	0
Gents' Canvas Shoes....	3	8
Gents' Slippers..........	2	8
Ladies' Shoes............	2	12
China Bath Slippers	1	8
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	14	0
Pocket Filters	3	8
Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0
Sponge Bags............	1	8
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes..............	1	8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
Helmet Cases	7	12
Portable Ink Stand......	1	8
Tooth Brush Guards	0	10
Do. Brushes..........	0	10
Nail Do	0	12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to	12	8
Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3	2
Do. Strops......3-8 to	4	0
Nail Scissors ......1-8 to	1	8
Briar Root Pipes........	1	8
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps........	8	8
Pocket Knives	1	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do. Stick........	1	0
Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste....	1	8
Fragrant Florelline......	1	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus..................	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach............6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Sunshades	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton....	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas........	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
Portable Washstands....	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Hat Guards	0	8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Head offices, Christiania, Norway; Branch Offices, 521, Oxford-street, London.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvang, Lofoten Islands, Norway.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1872, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Season," says:—"In these Islands, when no sun is seen above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. Though deserted in the summer, these islands swarm with some 20,000 men in the winter, attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known tasteless COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the most delicate livers undergo a series of operations for about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is its producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, just as it is found in the fish while living, possessing qualities surprisingly pleasant to those accustomed to associate as synonymous nasty taste and cod liver oil. The great secret of the excellence of his oil is absolute cleanliness in manufacture, and exclusive use of fresh livers, removed from the fish immediately it is taken, rendering it as tasteless as the best olive oil. It is painful to think that the fishermen among themselves, and amid a scene of filth, make inferior sorts of oil from the stale livers; but this oil is generally known in the market by its very nauseous flavour."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is produced exclusively from selected livers of the finest quality, the Lofoten fishery possessing facilities which appertain to no other fishing ground in the world for the absolute exclusion of all putrid, unhealthy, and poor livers.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, being produced from such exceptional material by the process of which Mr. Peter Moller is the inventor, is entirely free from the objections and disadvantages so well known in other oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL therefore is distinguished by the utter absence of the nauseous taste and offensive odour usual in Cod Liver Oil. Its consequent easy digestibility makes superfluous the admixture of other ingredients used for improving ordinary oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has received the Only and First Awards at all the great Exhibitions of England and the Continent, and beaten its competitors at the following Exhibitions, receiving the Only Prize Medal.

MEDALS, the Only Ones Awarded:—London International Exhibition, 1862—Paris International Exhibition, 1867—Bergen, 1865—Christiania National Exhibition, 1871—Drammen National Exhibition, 1873—Stockholm Scandinavian Exhibition, 1866—Naples International Exhibition, 1871—Copenhagen Exhibition, 1872—Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition, 1872—Vienna, for "Progress," 1873—Vienna, for "Merit," 1873—Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has been honoured with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities in the medical world.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Dr. Hassall, of Royal Free Hospital, &c., says:—"I find it the purest specimen of the oil ever submitted to me for examination."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. W. Domett Stone, M. D., of Finsbury Dispensary, &c., says:—"It is unquestionably the best—immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil, more palatable, and far more efficacious."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Abbotts, M. D., M. R. C. P., late of North London Consumption Hospital, &c., says:—"It is productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds of oil are, and it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. E. H. Ruddock, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M., says:—"I am glad to be able to give my emphatic recommendation to so pure a preparation."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. C. Harrer, M.D., L.R.C.P., of the German Hospital, says:—"It has no disagreeable taste, and on account of its careful preparation is more easily digested than other descriptions."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—T. W. S. Locke, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., Admiralty Surgeon, &c., writes from the Home for Sick Children:—"I can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil to the public as of exceptional purity and great dietetic value."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Durham Medical Society has, at one of its meetings, pronounced it to be the best Cod Liver Oil extant.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Lancet says:—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Homœopathic World describes it as an oil of the very finest quality, probably superior to any other kind; repeatedly prescribed by the Editor with the most satisfactory results.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Public Health, No. 41, Vol. III., says:—"Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the darkcoloured oil, leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Moller's is the principal kind."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—W. H. Armitage, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., Glasgow, writes:—"I have carefully examined it, and believe it to be as pure a specimen as I ever had the opportunity of testing. I have used it extensively in private practice, and have been highly satisfied with the results. It is free from an unpleasant taste or odour which makes it very agreeable to take."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—J. C. Hume, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., writes:—"If the virtues of COD LIVER OIL depend on its purity, I would recommend MOLLER'S as the purest, and, as my experience goes, the most satisfactory oil I have used as a medical agent."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. J. Marion Sims, M. D., writes:—"For some years I had given up the use of Cod Liver Oil altogether, but since my attention was called by Dr. Sayre to Moller's Cod Liver Oil I have prescribed it almost daily."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Horatio Stokes, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., L. S. A., finds it excellent answering all the therapeutic purposes of this valuable remedy.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Indian Medical Gazette says:—"For limpidity, clearness, and delicacy of taste and smell it is superior to any we have ever seen."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, on account of its exceptional purity, is the only one that will retain its virtue in tropical climates. Dr. Pearson, of Umballa, writes:—"It is the only Oil that will remain good for any time in India . . . while in therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is sold by chemists in England in bottles at 2s. 3d. and 4s. Wholesale depots in every other country in Europe, in India, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, China, Japan, Cape Colony, Canada, United States, Mexico, West Indies, and throughout South America.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 38 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

THORPE & CO., MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS:

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

		Rs.	a.
Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY, CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO., WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. SIMLA.

The Railway Watch,

AS SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THIS Watch, although in a German Silver Case, has an English Lever Movement of the finest quality and strongest possible construction. HAMILTON & Co. confidently recommend it to the notice of those of their customers who require a Watch not easily disarranged by rough usage.

In German Silver Cases............ Rs. 90 to 120
In Electro-plated Cases............ „ 100 to 130
In Solid Silver Cases............ „ 135 to 150

Railway Watches.

Silver open face, flat crystal glass front, strong Jewelled Horizontal movement, each............Rs. 45

NOTE.—These Watches, which are now so much used in England, are strongly recommended to all who are in want of a low-priced and serviceable timekeeper. We have sold them for years, and as they have always given satisfaction, we are satisfied of their efficiency.

The Exhibition English Lever Watch.

In fine silver, double-bottomed engine-turned Hunting-case, of medium size, and with a first-class full-plate jewelled Lever movement. In GOLD Hunting Case, Rs. 200, In SILVER Hunting Case, Rs. 95, first quality; Rs. 85, second quality. The *great and unrivalled success* which this *now celebrated* Watch has met with induces us to hope that the devotion of additional attention to its accuracy and finish, and the introduction, if possible of further improvements into its mechanism, will raise the Watch still higher in the estimation of the public.

In Silver Hunting Case, Keyless movement............ Rs. 155.
In Gold Hunting Case, Keyless movement............ „ 300.

The Aluminium Watch.

With keyless movement, jewelled in many holes and with crystal glass front and back so that both dial and works are visible to the eye. Being keyless, it neither requires to be opened to wind it nor to set the hands. This, in India, is a great advantage, dust and damp being kept out.

Price in Alluminium Case............*Rs.* 45. *In Silver case*............Rs. 50.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
Bombay, 5th July 1878. Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

Now Ready,
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at Booksellers.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

		Rs.	a.
Carlowitz, Red, No. 25	per doz. Rs.	18	0
Carlowitz, No. 6............	„	16	8
Ofner, Red and White	„	24	8
Erlau	„	16	0
Sparkling White..............	„	37	8
OEDENBURG, White	„	24	8
RUSTER, DRY	„	36	0
CROWN WHITE TOKAY, 1834 Vintage..............	„	78	0

Carlowitz, No. 6, also in Crystal Flagons.
SACCONE'S SHERRY.—In Octaves, Quarter Casks, and Bottle.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

	Rs.	
St. Estéphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 6	do. Pts.
Margaux............	„ 15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac............	„ 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	„ 24½	do.
Cantemerle	„ 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

	Rs.	
Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1............	„ 19	do.
Do. Superior	„ 21½	do.

HOCKS.

	Rs.	
Laubenheim............	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	„ 19	do.
Scharlachberg	„ 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	„ 32	do.

BRANDIES.

	Rs.	
Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	„ 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	„ 38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

	Rs.	
Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.	
H. Piper & Co............	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
Do.	„ 25	do. Pts.
LeForestier	„ 41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Rs.	
Chateau de Frauds............	Rs. 12	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„ 16	„
Chateau Leoville............	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

	Rs.	
Laubenheimer	Rs. 17-8	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	„ 20	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 24	„
Steinwein	„ 24	„
Hochheimer	„ 28	„
Rudesheimer	„ 28	„
Marcobrunner	„ 33	„

BEER:—

	Rs.	
Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 5	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	Pts.
Norwegian Beer............	„	Qts.
Kreuznacher Export Beer............	„ 5-8	Qts.

LIQUEUR:—

	Rs.	
Maraschino di Zara	„ 36	do. large bot.
Do. do.	„ 33	per 2 doz pints

CHAMPAGNE:—

	Rs.	
Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, d'Epernay	Rs. 30	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 32	per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery ..	„ 35	„
Real Eugène Clicquot............	„ 30	per doz. Pts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs. 54	per case of 2 doz. Pts.

BRANDY:—

	Rs.	
P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ** Stars......	„ 23	„
Do. do. *** Stars......	„ 27	„
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 22	p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„ 22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„ 24	p. case 2 doz. flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac............	„ 20	per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars..	„ 30	„

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY at the usual Rates. Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department,

WALLACE & Co.,
Parsee Bazar Street.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court, Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH,
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley	Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq.	W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
John R. Engledue, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S. *President.*

James Alexander, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P.	Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.	
James Helme, Esq.	Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
Richard Hoare, Esq.	Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.	

AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M.P.

Robert Lewis, *Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives Resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claim.

The Life Reserve Fund is over

NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,

(which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1809. NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.)

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS.
FIRE RESERVE—£1,097,248.
LIFE ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£2,711,876
ANNUITY FUND—£294,875.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Policies opened on Warehouses, Shops, Dwellings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Clubs, Mills, Presses and any insurable property in Bombay, and in the Mofussil.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—This Company insures European and approved Native lives. Policy-holders have the advantage of a reduction of premium to the Home scale of Rates commencing from the date of leaving Egypt for Europe without medical certificate or fresh examination. This Department consists of two branches—Life Insurance and the granting of Annuities.

The accumulated Funds in terms of "The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Act 1870" are exclusively invested to meet the obligations, arising under Life policies and Annuities, and declared not to be responsible for the obligations in the Fire business. These funds now amount irrespective of the paid-up capital to £2,898,674. Ninety per cent. of the whole profits is divided among the assured on the participating scale. This is as large a share of the profits as is allowed by any office, and larger than that given by most other "Proprietory" offices. The profits are ascertained and divided every five years. The next division of profits will take place on 31st December, 1880. Policies are indisputable after having been five years in force.

The Rates of Premium are moderate, and include several tables peculiarly well adapted to meet special requirements, such as the Half Premium, Half Credit, Double Assurance and Annuity Tables, &c.

TABLE of RATES for Civilians payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death

Age next Birthday.	Without Profits. Yearly.	Without Profits. Half yearly.	Without Profits. Quarterly.	With Profits. Yearly.	With Profits. Half yearly.	With Profits. Quarterly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	25 6 0	13 0 0	6 10 8	29 3 0	15 0 0	7 10 8
21	25 11 0	13 3 0	6 12 4	29 9 0	15 3 0	7 12 4
22	26 0 0	13 6 0	6 13 4	29 14 0	15 6 0	7 13 8
23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0	30 5 0	15 9 0	7 15 4
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8	30 12 0	15 12 0	8 1 4
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 0
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8	31 11 0	16 4 0	8 5 0
27	28 0 0	14 6 0	7 5 8	32 3 0	16 8 0	8 7 4
28	28 7 0	14 9 0	7 7 8	32 11 0	16 12 0	8 9 4
29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8	33 5 0	17 1 0	8 12 0
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0	33 14 0	17 6 0	8 14 4
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4	34 9 0	17 12 0	9 1 4
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8	35 3 0	18 1 0	9 4 0
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4	35 14 0	18 7 0	9 7 0
34	31 13 0	16 5 0	8 5 8	36 10 0	18 12 0	9 10 0
35	32 7 0	16 10 0	8 8 4	37 5 0	19 2 0	9 13 0

MEDICAL REFEREE—DR. SIDNEY SMITH,

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & CO.,
Agents.

Elphinston Circle, Bombay, June 1870.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed one. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: MR. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1878.

THE MORALITIES OF THE PRIVATE-AGREEMENT POLICY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

WHATEVER may be the course of political speculation abroad, in England attention is still almost entirely bent upon the Anglo-Russian Agreement; and that it is so is the only satisfactory thing about the matter. It is a consolation to note that the honour of the country is its first consideration; and the universal feeling is one of profound apprehension that in resorting to these private bargains the Government have discredited the nation. No explanation of the Agreement yet offered, no excuse for it yet pretended, can affect the melancholy impression it has created. The apologists of the Government do their best; but, so far, their efforts in that direction only show how bad a case they have in hand. In one quarter, indeed, apology is dropped altogether; instead, the magnificent intellect of Lord Beaconsfield is trumpeted by way of silencing too prevalent misgivings. And that, perhaps, is the better course for the apologist, under the circumstances—better, certainly, than the publication of such excuses as appear elsewhere. Thus we read, for instance, that "it will be seen that the desponding view should not be adopted without hesitation, when we state—as we are enabled to state—that the publication of the Agreement was due wholly and solely to a Russian source in this country, the political sympathies of which are strongly against the Congress and the pacific policy of Count Schouvaloff." The Agreement was "embezzled for the service of intrigue," it seems; and "it is also stated to be a matter of doubt whether it was ever signed by both the names which are appended to the document." So let us hope. Still, if this be the case, it is to the last degree extraordinary that Parliament has not been allowed by the Government to share any such doubts. But whether the Agreement issued from a Russian source or not; whether it was or was not "embezzled;" whether it was or was not published to serve, primarily, a Russian party "opposed to the Congress and the pacific policy of Count Schouvaloff" (an assertion which, though it looks very official, we do not believe)—what has all this to do with the questions which drug the spirit of the nation with despondency? Not the manner of its revelation, but the thing revealed is what distresses, humiliates, and angers a people who, while they rejoiced in the belief that their Government remained steadfast in a high, frank, and generous course of policy, free of all complicities that need be hid, suddenly find reason to dread that that course has been definitely abandoned in secret for another, its exact opposite. Only a few weeks ago, who dreamed that the Government could write anything or say anything in this matter which all the world might not freely know? Who imagined it possible for the resolute advocates of open and above-board dealing with a common difficulty to be startled by the revelation of private agreements, the publication of which they could only deplore without being able immediately to explain and justify them? Nobody. Yet here we are in presence of these lurking compacts, and of no explanation of them that is not suspicious and of no excuse that is not trivial. But before long the country must know why it was thought necessary that England—strong in her own strength, strong in the respect and support of every free people in Europe, secure in the glaring weakness of the military despotisms which can no longer lean upon each other or make their subjects' blood a matter of family traffic—should leave the straight path she was pledged to follow and take to secret and tortuous ways. Whatever ends we have to gain, could we not state them openly and claim them frankly? So we hoped and believed: if we were mistaken, we must be shown the why and wherefore.

While these are the thoughts and feelings of the country, the Government are threatened with notice of a motion which, to judge by their present attitude of distrusted reserve, they will find some difficulty in meeting. Sir George Campbell has announced that on an early day he will move a resolution "expressing regret that her Majesty's Government should by any prearranged agreement have become accessory to the seizure of Roumanian territory contrary to the will of the Roumanian people;" and it is as well that the Government should be under no mistake as to the response which this step will elicit from the English public. It is as well that they should learn—what every man in the street could tell them—the feeling with which the Bessarabian article of the Anglo-Russian Agreement in particular is regarded by their countrymen, and the true grounds of the sentiment which prevails on that subject. The laboured attempts at exculpation to which the ministerial advocates, old and new, are now resorting are simply so many efforts to confuse the popular judgment and mislead the popular conscience in respect to a perfectly plain matter. It is altogether beside the question to insist that the article relating to Bessarabia is not binding on the Congress; or to argue that if we are under no obligation of duty or interest to go to war with Russia for the integrity of Roumania, there is no harm in our formally undertaking to offer no resistance to its spoliation. All talk of that kind is merely so much dust thrown into the air. Those who scatter it know perfectly well that it is not so much the English abandonment of Bessarabia which is weighing on the minds of Englishmen at this moment as the circumstances of that abandonment, and its apparent—its too probable—grounds. If an English Government either at or before the Congress had informed Roumania herself that much as they objected to the robbery to her territory by Russia they did not feel bound to engage or justified in engaging in a war to avert that outrage—if, we say, an English Government had taken such a step as this, there would have been room for some dispute over its morality; but the bitterest feeling which it could have evoked would have been mild in comparison with that prevailing now. The pinch of the public uneasiness at this moment is not in the thought that England will decline to hinder an act of shameless treachery and ingratitude, but in the fear that she has sold her sanction to the crime. It is not that we acquiesce in the spoliation of the Roumanians by the despot whom they saved, but that we make, our acquiescence *a matter of bargain*. We earnestly trust that this may be only an appearance; and, if so, the Ministry cannot too soon assure us that it is so. But unless such an assurance can be given it will be impossible to put any other than a shameful interpretation on the eleventh article of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. If that is its real meaning, it is worse than trifling to reiterate the plea that the Congress is free to decide as it will upon the Bessarabian question. How will that save English honour? A bribed juryman might as well plead that he had not sold the share of his eleven colleagues in their joint verdict. No one ever imagined that England could dispose of the award of the Congress. What is feared is that her Ministers have in her name bartered away all she had to dispose upon this and other question—namely, her voice and her vote.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 21.)

WHAT is reported of the proceedings of the Congress is still very confused. Newspaper correspondents swarm at Berlin, but they learn little, and the little they learn is not very clear. On the whole, their tone is rather despondent. They mark that the sessions of Congress are brief, and gather that they sometimes become excited. They hear of "hitches." They observe that private conferences between particular Plenipotentiaries are frequent and prolonged. Perusing the faces of these gentlemen after such meetings, they note a general lengthening of countenance, a common solemnity of demeanour, which can only be interpreted to signify unabated difference. All this, however, was to have been expected from the first. Differences, bitter differences, perhaps, were sure to arise; and that when two or three of the members of the Congress dispute at the council table they should go apart and talk the matter over informally seems to us altogether expedient. Nor was it to be supposed that at the outset of those discussions the question of time would weigh much with the disputants. Concessions have to be made—humiliations, or what are thought to be humiliations, have to be accepted; and no reasonable observer expects to see them made in haste or embraced at sight. It seems that the Bulgarian question has been amongst the first to be tabled, and this is precisely the most difficult of all. Indeed, as soon as that is settled we may look for a speedy disposal of all other questions. But here matters are complicated to an extraordinary degree. The delimitation of the proposed new provinces is only a part of the difficulty; though, when we consider that the conditions of their future government have also to be defined, it will be seen that here is matter enough for days and even weeks of discussion and dispute. But beyond all this, there are questions as to the area of Russian occupation, the duration thereof, and the number of men to be so employed: a very ticklish matter, though not apparently a very important one. More pregnant with difficulty still, perhaps, is the position which Austria should occupy henceforth, with the influence of her northern neighbour so largely extended as it must be under any arrangement now to be concluded. The future of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bessarabia, and the Dobrudscha has all to be determined before what is called the Bulgarian question can be settled; and it was almost stupid therefore, to hope that so large and intricate a business could be arranged in one or two cheery and harmonious debates. Doubtless, discussion hereupon has not been harmonious so far. It seems to have lain almost entirely between the Russian, English, and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, who are said to have employed some hours in private talk on the subject, without coming to conclusions. Russia is supposed to offer great resistance to the views of England and Austria, and we are further told that an animated discussion "brought out the fact that on the Bulgarian question a definite understanding exists between Austria and England." Various assertions to that effect, following as many mysterious hints and allusions, have lately appeared; and though they have been as often denied, we believe they will be found true. It is reported this morning that "the Austrian Plenipotentiaries show no symptoms of that irritation against England which is so loudly expressed by the Viennese papers in consequence of the recently published agreement between England and Russia:" and, doubtless, the Austrian Plenipotentiaries "have reason." And what are we told by the Vienna correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*? "Contrary to rumours according to which Austria would be altogether isolated at the Congress, Baron Hoffman, Minister of Finance of the Empire, has declared to me, authorizing me to use his name, that England would support to the end in the Congress all the capital demands of Austria." That, we suppose, relieves us of all difficulty in stating that the existence of such an agreement has been known for many days past, as well as some at least of "the capital demands of Austria." The chances are that these demands were declared to Russia, formally, at the late meetings of the three Plenipotentiaries; and on all accounts it is to be hoped that they did not take her by surprise. At the same time we may safely opine that at these meetings Count Schouvaloff found himself between hammer and anvil. Indeed, there is a story that after the last conference the Count despatched a messenger to St. Petersburg, as if for fresh instructions. It is a very credible story, but not one on which evil anticipations need be founded. There is no probability, there was never any likelihood, that the course of discussion at Berlin would flow on without angry and obstinate-looking obstruction; but we regard its peaceful conclusions as all but certain.

England is so much concerned in the fate of Bessarabia that the following paragraph of news will be read with great interest:—"Prince Gortschakoff yesterday declared to M. Bratiano that Russia had irrevocably determined upon the re-annexation of Roumanian Bessarabia. In reply M. Bratiano referred to the Russo-Roumanian Convention of the 16th of Apr', 1877. By this agreement, the original of which M. Bratiano has brought to Berlin, Roumania permits Russia to march her troops across Roumanian territory, Russia promising in return to respect and defend Roumania's integrity against all comers. Should Roumania be forced to cede Bessarabia, Austria, it appears, will endeavour to obtain the Turco-Dalmatian enclaves of Klek and Suttorina, with the neighbouring district of Trebinje."

The most definite piece of news in to-day's reports from Berlin is that relating to the admission of Greece. This, it is said, "has been resolved upon in principle," though the conditions upon which the Greek representatives are to be admitted "remain to be settled." Probably, it is added, "they will be invited to attend when the South Bulgarian question is on the carpet." This, then, is apparently a concession in the largest sense of the Greek claims. The Greek representatives will enter the Congress as the spokesmen not only of Greece but of Hellenism, and will be allowed a hearing as well on behalf of Hellenic interests, as concerned in the delimitation and government of the new provinces, as on the question of any proposed rectification of the frontier of the kingdom. There is every reason for satisfaction with any assurance that the interests of Greece will be properly represented at the Congress; and it may be that the formal admission of Greek Plenipotentiaries to the council board will enable her to urge her claims with more weight and effect than if she had laid them before the Powers in some less formal way. We fail, however, to see any solid grounds for assuming that this will be so; and it should be remembered that unless it is so we shall have given something for nothing. That we have given something is evident. It is England who proposed, and Russia, principally, who opposed the admission of Greece. Her admission therefore becomes at once a Russian "concession;" and even if it is of no real value, it will count against us nevertheless. It will give Russia an apparent excuse for holding out upon points of far more moment; and it is, in short, a departure from the sound rule that a negotiator who is bent upon gaining certain highly important ends should give his adversary no chance of displaying "moderation" in trifles. However, the thing is done now, or so it seems. It remains only to notice the interesting and significant fact that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries appear to have raised no serious objection to the admission of Greece. What action, if any, they took as regards the Greek claim we do not learn; but it would seem that if they did not support they virtually acquiesced in it.

It should be noted that the Mahomedan insurrection is spreading rather than diminishing, and that the insurgents are apparently increasing in boldness as well as in numbers. They "seem to meditate taking the offensive." In the beginning of the month a body of 1,600 men surprised the Russian outposts before Haskoi, and pressed them back until reinforcements arrived from the latter place, when it came to a regular fight, which lasted some hours and ended in the retreat of the rebels in good order with the loss of sixty men, the Russian losses being estimated at 100. From Constantinople it is reported, too, that "the Russians are straining their energies in fortifying Rodosto;" and "evidently contriving every means to gain a firm hold on Bulgaria, and preparing to hold it, if need be, against all adversaries." This, however, is no more than was to be expected; precautions of this kind—and they are no more than precautions—are a more necessity of the present position of Russia. We, on our part, are making such movements of a like nature as the situation seems to us to demand. Such, for instance, is the despatch of the fleet to Prince's Island: a measure which, though it is attributed to sanitary considerations, is far more likely to have been meant as a warning to Constantinople to remain quiet.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 17.

EARL GRANVILLE.—My Lords, I rise to put a question to the Lord President of the Council on a subject of which I have given him private notice, and which I feel that I can only put to him as a matter of indulgence in the absence of the recognised Leader of the House and of the representative of the Foreign Office. I wish to know whether he is at liberty to state to the House whether the memorandum which appeared in an evening paper last week is substantially correct as to the agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Russian Government; and if it should appear that such is the case, I would ask him whether any further information will be given to the House with regard to the paragraph which applies to the protectorate of Asia Minor.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.—My lords, in answer to the question of the noble earl, I have to say that the statement published has evidently been furnished by some person who has had access to papers which were confidential, and the publication is, so far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned, not only unauthorized, but surreptitious. As an explanation of the policy of Her Majesty's Government, it is incomplete and, therefore, inaccurate. At the proper and earliest moment Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to give the fullest information to Parliament; but in the meantime they must, and in the public interest, appeal to Parliament to justify them in not answering particular questions on this subject. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Granville.—I have no wish to embarrass the Government in this matter; but may I ask the noble duke whether the information to be afforded by the Government to Parliament is likely to be given in the course of the negotiations or at the end of them?

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.—I am not prepared to answer my noble friend's question at this moment.

Earl Grey.—Did I correctly understand the noble duke to say that, though the paper was surreptitiously published and is not complete, the authenticity of it is not denied as far as it goes, and gives accurately the substance of a paper drawn up and assented to by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Russian Ambassador?

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.—In answer to the noble earl, I beg to say that I made no such admission.

Lord Houghton.—It appears to me, my lords, that it would be more gratifying to the House if, on a question of such vital importance, a more satisfactory answer could have been obtained. As I take it, the noble duke, by his answer, has left the matter very much where it stood before. I rise merely to suggest to him that the question is not one between the Government of England and the Parliament, but one between the Government of England and the whole of Europe. The effect of the document on the whole of Europe has been portentous, and the change of public opinion, in France especially, has been most notable and most painful to the dignity of this country. I do not wish to embarrass Her Majesty's Government, but I think that, whatever our opinions on other points may be, we must all feel it to be a great misfortune that this document has been published, because, even if the conditions therein stated are true—even if the surrender we are required to make according to the document is one to which this country would give its consent—it would have been better that the fact should have appeared at the Congress than that it should have been made known by this paper. (Hear, hear.) It now stands before the world that England did not go into the Congress with free hands, but before going into it had made a contract, and had in the main abandoned some of the most important points which I and other members of the House considered it was the duty of this country to insist upon. I only hope that either now or at some other time Her Majesty's Government may be able to give such information with respect to the document as will place this country in a more dignified condition than she now occupies. If the Government can do so, I am sure every one of your lordships will be glad.

Earl Grey.—The noble duke says I was wrong in understanding him to have admitted that the paper as far as it went was an accurate copy of a real paper drawn up by the Foreign Secretary and the Russian Ambassador. I think the House has a right to expect a little more from my noble friend in order that it may ascertain whether the paper is or is not accurate. I think it is due to the House that my noble friend should state whether the paper is or is not accurate. I can see no object in making a mystery of the matter. The paper has the appearance of an authentic paper; but my noble friend will not admit that it is an authentic paper, and at the same time he will not say that it is not authentic. I repeat that I think he ought to go further and say is it or is it not authentic.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon. The noble earl must allow me to be the best judge of how far I ought to go in this matter. The noble baron opposite, as I think very irregular, entered into a discussion of various topics which were not included in my noble friend's question. My noble friend (Earl Granville) asked me a question as to the authenticity of the document. He was good enough to give me notice of his question this morning, and I had time to thoroughly consider and weigh the answer I should give him. I have given him that answer, and at the same time I stated that Her Majesty's Government did not think it expedient in the public interest that we should enter further into the subject at present. (Hear, hear.)

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—In the absence of Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield, I do not think it right to raise any discussion in the House of Lords on the Memorandum bearing the signatures of Count Schouvaloff and Lord Salisbury which has just been published; but I am so anxious to express without delay the extreme surprise and regret with which I have read it after what occurred in the House of Lords on Monday, the 3d inst., that I must ask your permission to do so by a letter addressed to yourself. On that evening I asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there was any truth in the statement which had appeared in the *Globe* of the Friday before as to the terms of an agreement said to have been entered into between this country and Russia. Lord Salisbury's answer to this statement is thus reported in the *Mail* of the 5th:—

> "The statement to which the noble earl refers and other statements that I have seen are wholly unauthenticated, and are not deserving of the confidence of your lordships' House."

I believe this report of what was said by Lord Salisbury to be substantially correct, and I am ready to admit that the words used by him may have been literally in accordance with the fact; but I must contend that when in answer to the question whether there was *any truth* in the statement which had appeared in the *Globe*, I was told that it was "wholly unauthenticated and not deserving of the confidence of your lordships' House," this answer was calculated to convey to my mind an entirely false impression, and to make me believe, not that the statement was merely "unauthenticated"—that is to say, that sanctioned by any official authority—but untrue in itself, while in fact, it was a strictly accurate account of the substance of the agreement which had been signed three days before. This impression was derived, perhaps, even more from the manner of Lord Salisbury than from the words which he used. Certainly I was led to suppose (in common, I believe, with most of those who were present) that there was no truth whatever in the statement in the *Globe*, and in a few words, which seem to have reached the reporters very imperfectly, I expressed at once the relief it had been to me to learn this because there was one clause in the alleged agreement—that relating to the retrocession of Bessarabia—which had appeared to me too monstrous to be believed. No remark was made upon this by Lord Salisbury, so that I could little suppose that the agreement which I condemned had been actually made. Comparing this plain account of what passed in the House of Lords with what we now know, I think it can hardly be asserted that my question to the Secretary of State was answered with that candour which we have a right to expect from a British Minister speaking in his place in Parliament; and I must complain of this want of candour, because my having been thus misled as to what was contemplated prevented me from calling the attention of the House, before the British Plenipotentiaries proceeded to the Congress, to the loss of character and of the confidence of Europe which this country must suffer from being a consenting party to the spoliation of Roumania. A greater outrage than this upon justice and upon political morality was never committed.

The territory which Russia now insists on wresting from Roumania was assigned to the latter by a treaty signed by Russia herself, as well as by the other Great Powers. No pretence of any right to break this treaty is put forward; the demand is made on no other ground than this—that Russia desires to get the territory which belongs to her neighbour and is strong enough to take it. It will be a simple act of barefaced robbery. Nor is it excused by Russia having any ground of complaint against Roumania; on the contrary, the fault to be found with Roumania is that she has done wrong to Turkey by giving, without provocation, very important assistance to Russia in an unjust war. In this iniquitous proceeding England makes herself an accomplice by the agreement which binds her not to oppose by arms the spoliation of Roumania, which could not be forcibly effected by Russia without our consent. The political and military situation of Russia is such that an attempt on her part to seize Bessarabia in spite of the opposition of England would be so exceedingly dangerous, and so likely to bring upon her a fearful disaster, that we may be quite sure it would not be made. England, therefore, by promising beforehand not to use the power she possesses of preventing the intended crime, makes herself jointly responsibile for it, and will share in all its odium and all its guilt. The reason given in the memorandum for the aquiescence of Her Majesty's Ministers in the contemplated act of robbery only tends to make the course they have taken more deserving of condemnation. "England," it is said, "does not find herself sufficiently interested in this question to be authorised to incur alone the responsibility of opposing herself to the change proposed." England has, indeed, but a very slight interest in the question whether Bessarabia shall belong to Russia or to Roumania; but do her Majesty's Ministers mean by this passage in the Memorandum to assert that England has not a very deep interest in maintaining the authority of treaties, and in preventing, when she has complete power to do so, the spoliation of a weak State by a powerful neighbour? For my own part, I believe that England has a far greater and higher interest in showing her determination to do this than in preventing any territorial changes which may arise from the overthrow of the Turks. I believe that the danger it is supposed such changes may cause to our Indian Empire is, if not wholly imaginary, at all events greatly exaggerated. On the other hand, the moral power this country has in former days enjoyed from being regarded as the asserter of right and justice in Europe has been a great security for herself. The value of this moral power is shown by the evil consequences to ourselves and to the world which have followed from our loss of it, and from the lowered position we have held in Europe from the unhappy policy acted upon by the British Government in 1864 and the following years. A few weeks ago both our own people and the other nations of Europe were led to believe that England was going to resume her more generous policy of older times. The attitude she seemed determined to take in maintaining the authority of treaties and opposing a barrier to wrong and violence was hailed with general applause at home and abroad. The expense, heavy as it was, which was incurred by Her Majesty's Ministers in preparing for the possible necessity of having to support this policy by arms was willingly submitted to by the nation while it was believed that the object of the Government was to prevent the treaties which the European Powers had entered into from being altered without their assent, and that what they insisted upon was that the Treaty of San Stefano should be submitted, without reserve, to the free consideration of an European Congress. Giving credit to the assertions of Her Majesty's Ministers that this was their object, I shared in the General approval of their warlike preparations, though I painfully felt that if one-half, or one-quarter, of their cost had been incurred last year in support of a firm and judicious policy the war, which has caused the loss of probably half a million of lives and an incalculable amount of human suffering, might easily have been averted. Still, it seemed to me a matter for rejoicing that we were going, however late, to adopt a course worthy of the ancient reputation of the nation. How little did I suspect that while such high language was being publicly held by the Government a private negotiation was being carried on with Russia by which we have assented to the greater part of what was most objectionable in the Treaty of San Stefano, and are made accomplices in the flagitious spoliation of Roumania. If this was to be the result of our interference, it would have been far better if we had not interfered at all and had allowed Russia to work out her ambitious projects as she pleased. We should thus have brought upon ourselves less discredit than we now seem likely to incur, and should have saved the money we shall have thrown away in costly and useless preparations for war.

The disgrace of this country will be complete if the enigmatical language of the Memorandum as to the special duty of protecting the Ottoman Empire in Asia is meant to cover some project for virtually establishing British authority under the name of a protectorate in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. If this should prove to be what is intended—and it is not easy to see what other meaning can be put upon the words—all our fine language about maintaining treaties and asserting the rights of Europe will end in our contenting ourselves with taking a share of the spoil, while we allow Russia to carry into effect her long-cherished designs of aggrandizement by the destruction of Turkey. The approval and sympathy of Europe which this country has of late enjoyed will then give place to general reprobation of her selfishness. The reprobation would be just, for the selfishness of adopting such a scheme would not be the less striking because in reality the nation, far from gaining, would be deeply injured by becoming the authorized protector, and therefore the virtual ruler, of Turkey. The danger, inconvenience, and expense of assuming such a duty and such a responsibility would be so great that, in spite of current rumours and somewhat ominous symptoms, I still hope that no English Cabinet will be found to consent to it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

13 Carlton House-terrace, June 17. GREY.

BATOUM AND ITS TERRITORY.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

SIR,—While the question, "Is Batoum to be given up or not," is in every one's mouth, may I venture to make a few brief remarks on this important subject? I would ask your readers to bear in mind the fact that the inhabitants of Batoum and its neighbourhood for many miles around are, without exception, Mussulmans. We have been taught to believe that Russia waged war against Turkey solely in the cause of the illused Christians in Bulgaria. If this is so, it is hard to understand (at least to the uninitiated) on what grounds Russia demands territory inhabited solely by Mahomedans in Asia Minor. There are those who argue that Russia is entitled to some indemnity, territorial or otherwise, for the sacrifice made while causing the death of half a million of people and while devastating the most beautiful country under heaven in the cause of humanity and religion. It goes sadly against the grain to admit such an argument, which I will not attempt at this moment to refute. I would only ask those who love fair play whether it is just that a brave race of Mahomedans inhabiting Asia Minor should be put under the iron rule of Russia because Turkey has failed in her system of administration of the Christians in Bulgaria. I am able to bear witness what sort of stuff these Lazes are made of. I myself saw during the late war from 10,000 to 12,000 of these brave men, actuated by the love of their country and terrified at the notion of being placed under Russian rule, of which they have fearful traditions in bygone days, hurl themselves against the Russian army who were advancing on Batoum, with rifles in their hands and knives in their mouths, carrying in their wild passion all before them. I saw them, after having fired their rifles, throw the discharged weapon away, rush on armed only with knives, and drive the enemy far back past the frontier. Dervish Pasha, who commanded the Turkish Army of defence, and I, who commanded the Turkish fleet, whose duty it was to hold Batoum, know how much of the obstinate, successful defence of that place to the very end of the war was to be attributed to the aid we received from our brave Lazes, who are, indeed, still determined to fight to the death rather than again be placed under the detested yoke of the Muscovite, which means, after what has happened, death, destruction, and annihilation to them and their families.

Sir, Russia wants Batoum. Never mind the painful necessity which will fall to her of destroying the inhabitants in and near to the place. It is enough that Russia wants Batoum. For my part, I am inclined to think that so long as England can protect Armenia from the advance of the ambitious Muscovite further than the absolute seaport, and can hold sacred from his encroachment the roads leading from Persia to the Black Sea south of the Russian frontier, no great harm would be done, strategically speaking; but, then, how is the safety of the brave people who inhabit the province of Batoum to be assured? There is, thank goodness, in this country always a feeling of sympathy for the brave and the patriotic, whatever may be their religion or calling. I am sure that the great statesmen now employed in the Herculean task of arranging the Eastern Question will not ignore the poor, brave Lazes. Would it not be possible to make Batoum a free port for trade, thus doing away with obnoxious Custom houses, both Turkish and Russian? In such case, Russia could continue the railroad from Tiflis Poti to Batoum, and so have a capital trading port in the Black Sea. If Russia is honest, this would suffice, as she would have always a harbour of refuge for her men of war and a harbour of commerce for her merchant vessels, and she need not be obliged to destroy the Mussulman population in the province of Batoum.—Yours obediently,

June 16. HOBART PASHA.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE ANGLO RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

THE *Times* says it is quite natural that more than one party should be disappointed by the agreement between England and Russia. In England it may be asked what has the Government gained by obtaining the vote of credit for six millions, by bringing the Indian troops to Malta, and by constituting itself the champion of international law? The answer is very simple. In the first place, if our Government had not used firm language and made military preparation the Russian might have done much more than enforce the Treaty of San Stefano. They could have found a score of pretexts for entering Constantinople itself. But the firm front of the Government has done much more than prevent the Russian army from passing beyond San Stefano. It has also brought about some highly important changes in the conditions of peace. The first, as the agreement between the two Powers will have shown, is in the administrative arrangements for European Turkey. But the stipulations with respect to the Asiatic provinces are the more important. The note taken by the Government of the assurance given by the Russian Emperor that the frontiers of Russia shall not in future be extended further into Turkey in Asia is the record of a highly important pledge. It is a promise made, not to a weak Government like the Porte or to the European Powers collectively, but to England individually. Thus Russia recognises the special right of this country to protect that part of the Ottoman territory. To free that point from the slightest ambiguity, Lord Salisbury has inserted a still more significant phrase. The duty of guarding Turkey in Asia will henceforth, he says, "rest in a special manner on England." Thus Russia puts her seal to a document which unequivocally states that England may assert a right of guardianship over Asia Minor. But such a claim carries with it corresponding responsibilities. In proportion as this country specially undertakes the task of guarding frontiers and preserving internal order must it provide that justice shall be done to all races and creeds. It is needless to say that whatever this country may do it will do for the sake, not of the Porte, but of the people who inhabit Asia Minor, and still more of the multiform and incalculably important interests which are grouped round the power of England. The Memorandum would record a great concession if it did nothing more than express the acknowledgment of Russia that England has a right to exact guarantees for the safety and good Government of Turkey in Asia.

The *Morning Post* thinks it possible that in their communications with the Russian Government, and in their desire for a pacific settlement of the Eastern Question, the English Government have intimated their willingness to concur with Russia on some points of detail which do not immediately affect the broad principles which they may have laid down. But so far as they have taken this course they have still maintained in his plenitude the right of the Congress to determine all the questions which may be brought before it retaining their own right to object to any proposal which may be repugnant to the policy on which they have acted. It was impossible for the Government to come to any agreement with Russia as to the mode in which the matters before the Congress should be settled. All Her Majesty's Government could do was to express their opinion upon points which would be brought before the Congress, and to intimate the line of action they would take with regard to them.

The *Daily Telegraph* remarks that the draught of the agreement was probably conveyed into gradual and unobtrusive publicity for the double purpose of quieting Panslavic feeling in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and creating dissatisfaction against England in Paris, Vienna, and Constantinople. But whatever may have been the motive or channel of this revelation, it has done Lord Beaconsfield's Government the singular service of proving that, while the English nation at large expects from him a considerably better and fairer peace than any which could be constructed out of those eleven articles—if those were all—the anti-national faction is standing eagerly ready to gird at the Premier for making the peace of which a short time ago they declared him the secret enemy. Lord Salisbury, the public may rest assured, did not sign this Memorandum to give the Russians occasion to proclaim that we have ceased to deal with the Eastern Question as belonging to Europe. These imperfect jottings of the diplomatic engagements upon the strength of which Count Schouvaloff has been able to take the San Stefano terms to Berlin are not the peace which will emerge from Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield, with all England behind him—people and Parliament—has not gone thither to patch a settlement which will please nobody and leave the East of Europe much where it is at present.

The *Standard* contends that by the publication of the Anglo-Russian agreement it has become more clear than it was before that the Congress is intended to result in a settlement to which the two Great Powers whose rivalry threatened the peace of Europe will be voluntary parties. So far it may be supposed, the document gives a promise that peace will be preserved. But this prospect may be darkened. It is possible that Anglo-Russian agreement may fail to satisfy one or more of the parties to the bargain, and, among them, the English people. It is only too possible that its main elements, even if they pass undisputed in Congress, may excite so much popular discontent here and elsewhere as to plant the seed of new troubles while professing to eradicate old ones. It may well be considered likely to satisfy Russian feeling for it proves that unless the Congress should, contrary to all probability, set at nought the wishes both of England and Russia the most important portion of the gains of the Treaty of San Stefano will receive the sanction of Europe. And this advantage, too, will be secured for Russia in a manner little pleasing to the pride of Englishmen. It will appear that we were as prompt in bargaining away the claims we advanced as we were energetic in asserting them, and that while we were suspicious of "separate negotiations" in other quarters we were easily tempted into them ourselves.

The *Daily News* observes that the task of the Congress has been greatly lightened by the preliminary contract entered into between England and Russia, and covering all the chief points of difference between them. It may, of course, be altered in the course of the discussion. But it cannot in the main be departed from; and its very existence has rudely undeceived the war party and extinguished the lingering hopes of all the more ardent friends of Turkey. The surmise, born of the wish, that England would prevent Russia from reaping the fruits of her conquests, or would undo the work which the sword had done, is completely destroyed. So far as England is concerned, Russia is to be permitted to treat Turkey as a state that has been worsted in fair battle. The hope that England would preserve to the Ottoman Government supremacy in European Turkey is gone; and though the agreement in some of its details exhibits timidity, and though it foreshadows one scheme full of danger, it is the draft of a tolerably satisfactory compromise.

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, June 15.

IN the inaugural sitting of the Congress Lord Beaconsfield delivered a lengthy speech upon the necessity of arriving at a military arrangement at and near Constantinople. Having emphatically pointed out the difficult position to which Congress would be reduced were hostilities to re-commence, the noble lord suggested the advisability of withdrawing the Russian and English forces from the neighbourhood of the Turkish Capital. Conceived in a conciliatory spirit, and delivered in his best style of nervous, pointed English, Lord Beaconsfield's address produced a deep impression upon the distinguished audience. The force of his arguments and the power of his rhetoric were equally felt. Count Schouvaloff replied in French, without finishing the subject. The Russian argument for leaving matters *in statu quo* is based upon the alleged danger of a revolutionary outbreak at Constantinople. According to the Russians it is the menacing vicinity of the English and Russian, forces alone which prevents rebellion on the Golden Horn. Let the European troops be withdrawn, they say, and anarchy will set in. But with whom is Europe to conclude peace if there is no recognized Sultan on the Throne? And if Turkey is incapable of governing herself, who is to take charge of her? Who is? The subject will have to be resumed at a future sitting. As the reader may gather from what has been said, English and French are the recognized languages at the Congress.

In the same introductory sitting Prince Bismarck submitted a plan for the despatch of the work allotted to the Congress. He desires to divide the Treaty, taking one chapter at a time, and discussing the various clauses, not according to the order in which they appear, but according to the importance of the subjects to which they refer. Prince Bismarck's proposal being likely to meet with approval, it seems that the Montenegrin, Bulgarian, and Servian questions will be those first discussed. It may here be observed that the alleged English programme recently made public dates from an earlier and obsolete stage of the negotiations. There exists no binding agreements between England and Russia. Much will depend on Russia's willingness to make concessions.

June 17.

Prince Bismarck's conduct is marked by the pursuit of two principal objects. As a member of the Congress, he is anxious to restrict debate to questions immediately affecting the three Powers concerned in the East; as the chairman of the august assembly, he will not assume any influence except that of directing the debates. In keeping with the first of these principles, he has declined to give any definite opinion as to whether the Servian and Montenegrin memorials presented to him will be received by the Congress; while to preserve the honest broker's *rôle* throughout, he abandons the more important part of the Congress work to the Plenipotentiaries of London Vienna, and St. Petersburg. His reserve is imitated by the French Ambassadors. Paris policy since the revival of the Eastern question having been visibly influenced by a wish to turn Danubian difficulties to account for the settlement of most points on the Moselle, the neutrality of this Government is directly instrumental in inducing French reserve. This restriction of the controversy to the three parties immediately affected has the result of causing Italy, the sixth of the signatory Powers represented, to maintain a neutral attitude. Italy, competing with Austria in the debatable land of the Eastern Peninsula, has, upon the whole, ranged herself on the Russian side; but while Berlin cautiously keeps aloof and Paris vigilantly refrains, Rome alone cannot deem it expedient to move. Accordingly, the constitution of the meeting is that of a division into two equally numerous hosts, the one engaged in the fight, the other acting as reserve. England, Russian and Austria are actively wrestling with each other; Germany, Italy, and France for the present keep aloof. The future action of the reserve division will be mainly determined by what Germany feels prompted to do, whereas Germany's course will probably depend upon whether Austria settles with Russia or not. Pending this decision, it is clear that Germany not wishing to give France the opportunity which might be afforded by a generalization of the war, must be pacific; that, however anxious to oblige Russia while she cannot be sure of France, Germany can have no wish to befriend Muscovy at the risk of incurring another tussle with Gaul; and that the attachment of Germany to her Eastern neighbours being thus modified by suspicion of her Western well-wishers, this country cannot afford to give Russia more than diplomatic support. Germany, as Prince Bismarck phrased it a short time ago, will never shed the blood of her sons except to defend her own interests.

If these considerations do not refer to Turkey, it is because Turkey has ceased to be an independent agent for the time being. It is all very well for Turkish officers and diplomatists to tell us that arrangements prejudicial to their interests might peradventure be rejected by the Porte, but it would be difficult to go beyond the concessions made in the preliminaries of San Stefano. Neither is it intended to do anything of the kind. To the unimpassioned observer it would appear that the language held by the Turks will have no consequence beyond giving the Russians another pretext for keeping their troops before Constantinople.

Greece is going to submit to the Congress a perfect programme for the annexation of Epirus, Rhodes, Samos, and Crete. Deputies of the Polish emigrants residing in London and Paris are expected to attempt to lay their plaints before the Congress.

The first real sitting of the Congress was held to-day. It commenced at half-past 2 and was over at half-past 4. All the members were present, Prince Gortchakoff, after eating some strawberries, recovering sufficiently to attend. It is, of course, impossible to ascertain at present what passed, but it may be presumed that the admission of Greece was proposed, that Lord Salisbury spoke in favour of it, and that no decision was come to on the point. I will not imitate certain German papers, which in one paragraph declare that the decisions will be kept secret and in another give circumstantial details on what is done. I will give the *data* for what I am about to say. The representatives of Greece affirmed this morning that they had been informed that England intended to-day to raise the question of the admission of Greece. Lord Salisbury had been for the last few days conferring with the Greeks. It is he whom the Greeks were to see after the sitting to learn the result. I am justified, therefore, in presuming that Lord Salisbury demanded the admission to the Congress of a representative of Greek interests. I am also led to conclude with certainty that the Congress came to no decision on this proposal, for Lord Salisbury begged the Greeks to see him at the end of the next sitting of the Congress—that is, the day after to-morrow (Wednesday)—to receive from him the communication they expect with such natural impatience. These facts, which I have derived from a source of great authority, and which I have reason to believe have been communicated by Greek representatives themselves, lead to the conclusion I have already stated, that Lord Salisbury brought before the Congress to-day the question of the admission of Greece, and that no resolution on the subject has been adopted in to-day's sitting. This sitting, as I have said, commenced at 2-30, and at 4-30 Lord Beaconsfield returned to the Kaishrhof Hotel. The sitting, therefore, lasted less than two hours, and if from this interval is deducted the time consumed in preliminary conversations, in reading and signing the protocol of the preceding sitting, and that occupied by Lord Beaconsfield's journey from the place of meeting to the hotel, it may be concluded that the sitting was very short, that Lord Salisbury entirely occupied if by his proposal, and that the Congress had to separate, not only without having adopted any resolution, but also without any one having replied to Lord Salisbury. If, as I have reason to believe, things really passed in this way, there is justification for supposing that the inclinations of the majority of the Congress are favourable to the admission of Greece; for Prince Bismarck, who is personally opposed to it, would not have postponed the decision to another sitting if he had thought that the proposal of England would be rejected in to-day's sitting. On the other hand, as most of the Plenipotentiaries seem disposed not to admit Greece purely and simply, but only under a conditional form, either in a merely consultative position or to a limited number of sittings, it may be concluded that Lord Salisbury, after sounding the Plenipotentiaries of all Powers on this subject, has had, in order to obtain their adhesion, to propose the admission of Greece only in a consultative capacity.

Here, as everywhere, indeed, probably more than anywhere else, the document published by the *Globe* produced a very lively impression. The opinion that it was the scheme of an understanding accepted by the two parties is finding more and more favour, and people remain convinced that it was due especially to Russia, which would prove that Russia considers the conditions it contained as a *minimum* to which she would be happy to subscribe. Here it is thought that England has not pledged herself to anything except to acquiesce on certain points in the decisions of the Congress, and not to show herself more exacting than the assembly itself. But it is not to be concluded from this that England conjointly with Russia would defend certain concessions demanded by the latter contrary to the inclinations of the members of the Congress. For instance, England will not be opposed to the retrocession of Bessarabia; she will not try to prevent the members of the Congress from consenting to it, but she would be opposed to Russia's obtaining the retrocession by force of arms if Roumania formally declared even after the consent of the Congress her refusal to give up the coveted territory. But England's attitude must not be misunderstood. The Treaty of San Stefano is composed of two parts. The first part relates to territory and positions which are in the hands of the Russians in consequence of the late war, and the second deals with points and territory which the Russians possess only hypothetically. England perfectly admits that the decisions of the Congress must be executory for all territory which the late war has placed effectively in the hands of Russia, and even for all territory to abandon which Turkey has formally engaged herself; but she does not and cannot agree to the Congress having authority to dispose of territory which Turkey has not given up. Nor does she admit that Turkey and Russia had the right to dispose in the Treaty of San Stefano, with absolute authority, of territory belonging to neither the one nor the other.

Lord Beaconsfield, accompanied by Lord Odo Russell, called at noon to-day on Count Schouvaloff. They went on foot. Before leaving London Lord Beaconsfield, it appears, received a menacing letter, which he sent to the Chief of the Berlin police, who are doing their best to protect the English Minister without his being aware of it.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Odo Russell had to-day an interview with M. Waddington. Lord Odo Russell presented the Marquis to M. Waddington. These two statesmen not having had any conversation hitherto, the interview was long, lasting about an hour, and the mutual impressions seem to have been excellent.

June 18.

In yesterday's sitting of the Congress Prince Bismarck delivered a speech upon the task assigned to the assembly. Having dwelt upon the most practical manner of proceeding with the business in hand, he sketched a general plan for the arrangement of pending questions, and opened the debate on the concerns of Bulgaria more particularly. An animated discussion ensued, which—yielding no result, Prince Bismarck proposed to allow time for the representatives of the States immediately concerned to meet privately. Accordingly, Congress adjourned till to-morrow.

The admission of Greece to state her case likewise occupied the attention of the meeting. England supports the Greek demand, which is no longer absolutely rejected by Russia and Germany. France is of a different opinion. France, M. Waddington opines, having no direct interest in the Eastern Question, it devolves upon her to act as umpire, observe diplomatic forms, and protect precedent from innovation. This being a Congress of the signatory Powers, there is no room in it for any other States, however respectable and deserving of the friendship of the mighty. On this question, too, no definitive vote seems to have been passed. Upon the whole, it would seem that, disappointed by the stipulations of the 30th of May, the Greeks are no longer as hopeful as they were a few days ago.

Diplomatic dinner parties and receptions follow each other the more rapidly as the Court having gone into mourning the Royal Family are prevented from receiving. Yesterday the Congress dined at Prince Bismarck's, and later in the evening re-assembled in the splendid halls of the British Embassy. An untoward incident occurred the day before yesterday. Prince Gortchakoff, paying a visit to Prince Bismarck, was suddenly set upon by the large Danish dog the so-called *Reichshund*, the inseparable companion of the Chancellor. Prince Bismarck threw himself upon the huge animal, who had never committed any such offence before, and the dog refusing to let go, a scene ensued more readily imagined than described. Thanks to the Herculean strength of the Chancellor, Prince Gortchakoff was observed to-day smoking complacently for hours at the window of his hotel.

June 19.

The Congress is not progressing so fast as was expected. Whether the Anglo-Russian agreement is incomplete, or whether Austria, having effected a *rapprochement* with Great Britain, is vindicating her interests with renewed energy, there is no prospect of the Congress winding up affairs in the fortnight originally assigned to it by public opinion. Prince Bismarck is sighing for the mineral waters of Kissingen, and longs to bid adieu to town and its incessant wear and tear; yet the date mentioned for his departure by family and friends cannot be kept. However anxious to contribute towards the rapid despatch of the important work in hand, after the experience of the last day or two few Plenipotentiaries would be venturesome enough to predict the exact hour when their labours shall come to a close.

To-day's sitting is to revert to Bulgaria and Greece. That the Bulgarian question remains unsolved, notwithstanding the stipulations of the 30th of May, which Russian diplomacy confirms, is inferred from the matter turning up again after a week's Congress palavers; that Greece will be allowed to plead her case, England leaving it to the Congress to determine whether she is to be admitted as a member or petitioner, is concluded from the majority of the powers favouring the request. Even France no longer objects to see Greece appear at the bar, though she will not permit her to tread the floor of the hall. With reference to the second Bulgaria south of the Balkans, England is anxious to prevent its being speedily merged in the first or independent Bulgaria north of the hills. To effect this England would make the Balkans divide the two Provinces, would place Turkish garrisons in the hills, and fortify the passes. Russia's resistance to this plan confirms the apprehensions entertained that should the English programme for the arrangement of the two Bulgarias be finally rejected, it will probably be replaced by the old idea of a united Bulgaria, with Turkish garrisons near the Danube, and guarantees for an independent new Russian Civil Service.

To-day at a quarter to 2 o'clock the third sitting of the Congress began. The external spectacle connected with the meeting is not without interest. There is one feature of it which is special—namely, that, seen from the outside, a Congress held at Berlin does not at all resemble one held anywhere else. Between 1 and 2 o'clock a great number of policemen, with their helmets and blue tunics, gravely take up their position before the entrance of the hall of meeting. After having been rapidly inspected, each repairs to the post assigned to him. Some take their stand at the north angle of the Wilhelmsplatz, and others file out along the pavement of the Wilhelmstrasse. Foot passengers are then prohibited from passing along the route from the portal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the statue of Marshal Schwerin on the side of the apartments reserved for the Congress. Everybody is obliged to pass on the opposite pavement; and as the sittings open at 2 o'clock, the public has the pleasure of being exposed to the sun, which is scorching at that hour, while the opposite and shady side is solemn and empty. Although the crowd is not very curious, a considerable number of people assemble at the two extremities of the route allotted to the public to get a view of the henceforth historical, if not in all cases very august, physiognomies of the members of the Congress. Here in Berlin the crowd is silent and thoughtful—a fitting accompaniment of this mysterious Congress.

To-day the mystery surrounding the sittings of the Congress does not appear to have been preserved; and I receive at this moment the following information, which I believe to be exact:—The sitting lasted in reality only one hour. At the commencement of the meeting one of the Plenipotentiaries announced to the Congress that the question of the delimitation of Bulgaria could not, as had been arranged, come on for discussion to-day, seeing that the gentleman who was to open the discussion was not yet ready to communicate to the Congress the proposals he had to submit to it on this subject. It was accordingly decided that the Congress should proceed with the discussion relative to the admission of Greece. Count Schouvaloff replied to the speech the Marquis of Salisbury had read in the previous sitting. He endeavoured to show that the admission of Greece was contrary to the principles on which the meeting of the Congress was based. He reminded the Congress that the German Government had invited the different Powers who were represented there to come and discuss the Treaties of Paris, London, and San Stefano, and pointed out that the admission of Greece, who was not a signatory to any of these treaties, would be directly against the very terms of the invitation. By acting thus, he went on, the Congress would open the gates to the pretensions of all who were besieging it and asking to be admitted. The Marquis of Salisbury, in the speech he read on Monday, Count Schouvaloff said, had pointed out to the Congress that it was not just to settle questions in which Greece was interested in a vital manner without granting that country, which had so long been the faithful guardian of civilization in the East an opportunity of defending its cause before the representatives of Europe, and that when the Slav race had so powerful a defender in the Congress as Russia, it was fair and right to bring into the Congress a representative of Greece who could defend the cause of his country.

It was confidently expected that the question of admitting the Greeks to the Congress would be decided to-day, but no decision was taken. The discussion turned not so much on the principle of admitting a representative of Greek interests, because that principle is not seriously opposed even by Russia, but on the conditions under which the permission should be granted. There is good reason to believe the matter will be decided at the next sitting, which is fixed for Saturday.

PARIS, June 19.

The Russian Agency says:—

"The official confirmation which the documents published by the *Globe* has received in the English Parliament has produced a bad impression here. The newspapers doubt that this programme will receive the complete approbation of the Plenipotentiaries and be accepted by the Congress. The *Bourse Gazette* objects to the secrecy maintained as to the deliberations of the Congress. The consequences of secrecy, it says, are the armaments of entire Europe, and the conclusion of treaties containing the germs of fresh complications."

According to a telegram from Pesth to the *Cologne Gazette*, it is said in Hungarian Governmental circles that England and Austria will demand for Turkey the right to leave a garrison in certain places of Southern Bulgaria, or will demand that these strategical points shall not form part of the Southern Bulgarian Province.

BERLIN, June 20.

The Bulgarian question not having been solved in yesterday's sitting of the Congress, the British, Russian, and Austrian Plenipotentiaries met to-day to hold a private conference on the business in hand. Great Britain and Austria demand the evacuation of Bulgaria by the Russian troops on or shortly after the conclusion of peace and the garrisoning of the Balkan line by the Turks. The existence of the Ottoman Empire being endangered by the prolonged presence of the Russian forces and the abandonment of the Balkan line by the Turks, the granting of these primary demands is deemed a *sine qua non* on which the success of the Congress depends.

In yesterday's official sitting the admission of Greece was resolved upon in principle. The conditions remain to be settled. Probably her Plenipotentiaries will be invited to attend when the South Bulgarian question is on the carpet.

Prince Gortschakoff yesterday declared to M. Bratiano that Russia had irrevocably determined upon the re-annexation of Roumanian Bessarabia. In reply, M. Bratiano referred to the Russo-Roumanian Convention of the 16th of April, 1877. By this agreement, the original of which M. Bratiano has brought to Berlin, Roumania permits Russia to march her troops across Roumanian territory, Russia promising in return to respect and defend Roumania's integrity against all comers. Should Roumania be forced to cede Bessarabia Austria, it appears, will endeavour to obtain the Turco-Dalmatian enclaves of Klek and Suttorina, with the neighbouring district of Trebinje.

Dinner parties and receptions, at which Congress work is incidentally prepared for the more formal meetings, are still going on. Last night diplomacy dined at Count Certi's, and subsequently adjourned to the Earl of Beaconsfield's apartments in the Kaiserhof. On Saturday a diplomatic dinner will be given at the French Embassy.

June 20.

There is rather a feeling of uneasiness here. The private meeting of this afternoon, which lasted nearly two hours, between Austria, Russia, and England, was without any serious result. Russia offers great resistance to the united views of England and Austria. It is probable that in order not to alarm public opinion by formal sittings leading to no result, the proposed sitting of Saturday will be postponed until Monday or Tuesday, so as to permit the three Powers to come before the whole Congress with an agreement.

VIENNA, June 20.

From the shortness of yesterday's sitting and the fact that to-day again a conference was expected between Count Andrassy, Lord Beaconsfield, and Count Schouvaloff, it is inferred that, like that of Monday, yesterday's meeting dealt only in generalities. It is believed, too, that this will more or less be so until it be possible to remove the differences cropping up in the course of these confidenfial conferences. Yesterday's meeting is nevertheless described as rather animated if not excited, and the Turks get the credit of having caused this. It may therefore be supposed that the representatives of the Porte took the opportunity to acquaint the Powers with their existence; and the fact that after the sitting of the Congress a private conference was held between the English and Turkish Plenipotentiaries seems to confirm this supposition. It was known before that the Turks had made considerable preparations to defend their position, and in doing so to take their stand more or less on the same ground as the Powers had occupied when planning the reorganization of Turkey—namely, that the settlement should be European, in the sense that no Power should have a privileged portion in it; that it should be such as to offer guarantees of durability by securing the necessary conditions of existence to the remainder of the Turkish Empire and as much as possible remove the seeds of future dissensions and conflicts; and finally and for the same reason, that the settlement should not be made in favour of one race, nationality, or religion, but consider as much as possible the rights and interests of every one, and mete out equal-handed justice to all. The lapse of time and partial and exaggerated character of the Treaty of San Stefano have done much to improve their position by elucidating the subject and producing, if not a reaction in their favour, at any the same opposition to the one-sided pretensions of Russia. At the Constantinople Conference the very imperfect knowledge of the subject, not less than the desire to prevent if possible a conflict by humouring Russia, gave so great advantages to the latter that the question of Bulgaria was even then in a great measure vitiated, being settled on entirely false and superficial *data* statistical and ethnographical. Then the mode of negotiating the Treaty of San Stefano, as described in the Turkish Circular recently furnished by me, scarcely afforded the Turks an opportunity to rectify their mistake even supposing they had had the necessary data, which, in view of the precipitate course of events, can scarcely be supposed. But during the three months and a half which have elapsed since then pertinent material has been collected, sifted, and worked up, the importance of which is well understood. Among the copious statistics supplied by German, Austrian, Greek, Bulgarian, and Russian sources, there are the *data* contained in the work of Teplow, which, as coming from a Russian, can be least accused of partiality, and which nevertheless make out a very strong case for the Turks, or rather against the Bulgarians, as to the extent of territory accorded them by the Treaty of San Stefano. According to this document 18 Sandjaks or districts were to be included in the new Bulgaria; Rustchuk, Widin, Tirnova, Tultscha, and Varna, north of the Balkans; Nish, Sofia, Uskub, Islintza, Phillippopolis, Adrianople, Monastir, Goritza, Salonik, Seres, Drama, Gallipoli, and Rodsti to the south. Now the total population of these 18 districts is given at 3,900,000 non-Bulgarians and 2,580,000 Bulgarians, showing the former to predominate by about 1,300,000; only in two districts North of the Balkans—namely, in Widin and Tirnova—and in two of the districts south of the mountains—Sofia and Nish, to wit—are the Bulgarians in a majority. In the Department of Rustchuk out of 550,000 souls, only 200,000 are Bulgarians; in that of Varna, out of 110,000 souls, only 36,000 are Bulgarians; while in Tultsha, out of 129,000, only 40,000 are Bulgarians. With the exception of Nish and Sofia, the numerical inferiority of Bulgarians to men of other races is even greater. Even in the district of Philippopoli, out of 900,000 inhabitants only 300,000 are of Bulgar descent, and in that of Adrianople, out of 450,000, only 120,000. In the other districts the disproportion, is even greater, while in Goritza there are no Bulgarians at all. These *data*, moreover, are in a great measure confirmed by an ethnographical map just published by the Geographical Institution of Vienna under the superintendence of Carl Sax, Austrian Consul at Adrianople, who, besides founding his deductions on his own extensive observations on the spot, had access to all the Consular reports collected on the subject since it has attracted the attention of Europe. The work is based on an entirely new plan. For instance, while other maps of the kind only take the race, this one combines nationalties and religions, and distinguishes thoses cases where, as in the Serbo-Croats, the Græco-Albanians, or the Græco-Bulgarians, a sort of amalgamation has occurred between two neighbouring elements, so that not fewer than 22 distinct colours are used in the map. This is a great advance on what previously existed. In the maps of Kiepert and Lejean, for example, the Pomaks, or Mahomedan Bulgarians, are represented as Turks, while neither the Albanian nor the Bosnian Mussulmans are distinguished from the other Albanians and Bosnians, or even Serbs; while in the work of Professor Syuvet the Mahomedans are not distinguished according to race. The new map seems to answer pretty well to the pretensions raised and supported with some vehemence and exaggeration by the Greeks on the one hand and the Slaws on the other. Based, too, as it is, in most instances on impartial Consular reports, it will form a valuable addition to the data at the disposal of the Congress, which can, of course, only relate to the state of things before the war. Consul Sax, however, promises another map soon, in which the changes made by the Treaty will be marked; and in view of the emigration and dispersion of the Mahomedan element which occurred during the war and since, these changes must be considerable. In the Quadrilateral, however, which interests the Turks most owing to the hold they have kept of Shumla and Varna, the changes are comparatively small, as the Mahomedan population, even though partially displaced by the Russian occupation, has not left but taken refuge around these two fortresses; and any loss that may have occurred has almost been compensated by displacement and diminution of the Bulgarian population during the war, when, above all in the Lom country, most of the inhabitants emigrated to the Russian lines, where exposure and privation decimated them.

Even, therefore, on the basis of the *status quo* the Turks may be able to make out a very good case for opposing at least the annexation of the Quadrilateral pure and simple to the future semi-independent Bulgaria, offering instead thereof rather to give up Sofia and Nish, south of the Balkans, as inhabited chiefly by Bulgarians. This, however, very much deranges all former combinations, and may possibly have been the cause of the excitement spoken of as having characterized yesterdays sittings of the Congress.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INDIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

SIR,—In your article on the subject of Sir F. Goldsmid's proposals for railway communication with India you observe, in reference to a statement by Mr. Haddan, that Indian railways pay all round less than 1 per cent.; that, "as for the financial results of our existing Indian railway system, it seems to be impossible for any two authorities to agree about it."

I will not stop to discuss why this should be the case or how it happens that opinions differ on matters of account, to which publicity is given with regularity both by the companies and the Government, and in a form furnishing greater details than are given in respect of any railway concern in this country; but I will simply propose to substitute facts for opinions and to offer for your consideration the results of last year's operations, which I have taken from the revenue and traffic returns recently received.

The gross receipts for the year 1877 from all the railways now open in India, including guaranteed and State lines, were £11,149,856. The expenses of maintenance and working were £4,883,115; leaving, as net earnings, the sum of £6,266,741. The capital expended up to the end of the year was about, certainly not more than, £113,500,000. On this amount net profits at the rate of £5. 10s. 6d. per cent per annum were accordingly earned.

These figures apply, as I have said, to the State as well as to the guaranteed railways, and the capital includes that which has been expended on lines opened in the course of the year, and on some which are still unfinished.

If the guaranteed are separated from the State lines, the following results appear:—The capital expended on the guaranteed lines is £95,150,000; the net receipts were £6,125,300, or at the rate of £6. 8s. 8d. per cent. per annum. The amount of surplus profits—*i.e.*, the amount earned over and above the guaranteed interest by four companies—was £1,811,934. Half this was paid over to the shareholders and half was retained by Government; but inasmuch as there was a deficit in the case of the four other lines, the net amount which was added to the revenue of the State was only £540,753.

The highest dividend reached was £9 per cent., and was earned by the East Indian Railway on a capital of £30,600,000. The Eastern Bengal comes next with £7. 15s. per cent. on a capital of £3,120,000. The Great Indian Peninsula earned £7 on a capital of £23,100,000; and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, £5. 6s. on a capital of £7,800,000. The others fell short of the guarantee, and the lowest was at the rate of £3. 10s. per cent.

I should not, perhaps, conclude without remarking that the results thus obtained were in some measure due to the famine in Southern India, which caused a large movement of grain over many miles of railway from the North-West Provinces and Bengal to Madras; but at the same time it must be added that the ordinary trade of the country was interrupted, and much traffic lost in consequence of the inability of the railways (for want of rolling stock) to carry it, as well as the food grain for the famine-stricken districts.

I may also state that a considerable traffic has been established in seeds and wheat for export to this country; that during the 11 months ending February last 11,802,148 cwt. of seeds have been exported, as compared with 8,989,841 cwt. of the previous 11 months; and 6,314,401 cwt. of wheat, compared with 5,143,760 and 2,335,965 of the corresponding periods of 1876-7 and 1875-6.

These facts speak for themselves. They not only show that Indian railways "all round," have paid during the past year, instead of 1 per cent., more than £5. 10s. per cent., but that there is very fair ground for expecting that they will continue to prosper, and will not only relieve the Government from the payment of the guaranteed interest, but will contribute to the revenues of the country.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

June 18. JULAND DANVERS.

SIR F. GOLDSMID ON THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY AND THE EXPEDIENCY OF OCCUPYING CYPRUS.

AT the usual meeting of the United Service Institution on Friday, June 14, General Sir Frederick J. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., read a paper on the subject of "Communication with British India under possible contingencies." Colonel Henry Yule, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, presided.

General Sir F. Goldsmid commenced his paper by remarking that there can be no doubt the possession of so vast a territory as British India brings with it many serious responsibilities. Among the more recent illustrations of this truth is the mode in which Government has dealt with the famine. It has administered to the wants of the hungry in the far East as it would have done at home; it has acknowledged the principle that a sovereign rule must be a paternal rule, that starving subjects must be fed as well as starving children, and that without distinction of distance, colour, or creed. We do not say that nothing is received in return for this expensive fulfilment of sympathetic duties. If England had only, on the credit side, a large field of honourable employment for her sons, and the *prestige* of a vast empire, it would be much; but she has these and more; she has an Asiatic army, to appear at a sodden call in this as well as any other quarter of the globe; thousands of Oriental soldiers to rise up and do her work in the West should their presence be required on an emergency. But one of our main responsibilities is that of communication. England must not only have a link with India by telegraph; she must also be always able to reach her practically and in substance, and the long sea route is out of the question in these days of rapid movement. More than five years ago, when the distinguished Russian nobleman whose recent movements between London and St. Petersburg have been so carefully watched and chronicled, was performing the same journey to and fro, with strangely similar intent and under strangely similar circumstances, though in connexion with Khiva rather than Stamboul, a letter appeared in *The Times*, the subject of which is important. It was then stated that, in the archives of the Ministre des Voies et Communications at St. Petersburg was a plan which had been provisionally submitted to the Imperial Government for the construction of a railway commencing at Syd Folden Fjord, in Norway, in 67 deg. 31 min. lat. north, and 15 deg. 39 min. long. east of Greenwich, passing by Gellivare to Turtuta, Onega, Solidamsk, Kotschaisk, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, Mamatchin, Pekin, Tientsin, to the seaboard in the Gulf of Pe-chili. From Tobolsk a line would run to Peshawur, which is only some three-quarters of a degree more to the eastward, though very far removed in latitude; whence, to Calcutta and Bombay, the conveyance of the traveller may be already considered *un fait accompli*, though both lines are carefully particularized in the scheme. The writer of the letter had been for many years Russian Vice-Consul at Shields, and having himself visited a not unimportant part of the route, was able to advance his own opinion that there was no technical hindrance to the execution of the undertaking. This remarkable statement was not improbably thought more visionary than practical by the majority of those who perused it. As we are now, however, endeavouring to take in all possible ways and means of communication with India, it may be well to revert to the very words of the Vice-Consul on that occasion. He says:—

"Specially-constructed steamers will convey goods and passengers to and from the Norwegian coast and the United Kingdom. Deep research and the most rigorous

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES MANUFACTURED BY J. NEUBERG BOMBAY

TRADE MARK TRADE MARK

FINEST TURKISH.
Aromatique.

No.	Brand	per 1000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34 ...	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30 ...	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28 ...	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE...	„ 24 ...	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
Most Delicate and Agreeable.

No.	Brand	per 1000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
„ 6	MEDON...........	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 16	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
Exquisite Flavor & Bouquet.

No.	Brand	per 1000	per 100
10	CONFIANCE.	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
11	ASSOCIATE..	„ 18	„ 2 0
12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
Pleasantly Full Flavored.

No.	Brand	per 1000	per 100
13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1000.

Mofussil orders to be accompanied with remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE,

1st JANUARY 1877.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT OF THE FIRST CLASS, WITH SILVER MEDAL, AWARDED TO

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co.,

FOR THEIR SUPERIOR AND WELL-FINISHED WATCHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to their

60 RUPEES CRYSTAL-FACED LEVER WATCHES

JUST INTRODUCED, QUITE A NEW CLASS OF WATCH SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

ALSO, TO AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Cylinder and Lever Watches from Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

Gents' Gold Keyless Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Lever Watches, 1st quality, full jewelled and with Compensation Balances, Rs. 300 and Rs. 350.

Ladies Gold Hunting, ½ Hunting and Open-Faced Lever and Cylinder Watches, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 250

Chronographs, Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronometers and Calendar Watches, in Silver and Gold cases, a great assortment, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.

Our well-known German Silver Crystal-Faced keyless Lever SHIKAR WATCHES at Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 cheap, durable and reliable.

Handsome Carriage Clocks and Timepieces, in Morocco Cases, &c., &c., &c.

LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES IN GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL FRAMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED.

JEWELLERY OF INDIAN AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED BY SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, and 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

OUT-STATION ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCES FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

EVERY "SINGER" MACHINE BEARS THIS TRADE MARK, STAMPED ON A BRASS PLATE AND FIXED TO THE ARM.

THE BEST MACHINES FOR THE FAMILY, THE DRESSMAKER, THE TAILOR, THE SHOEMAKER.

Price from **Rs. 60.**

THE BEST MACHINES FOR THE UPHOLSTERER, THE MANUFACTURER, AND EVERY CLASS OF LIGHT AND HEAVY SEWING. FOR ALL CLASS OF LEATHER WORK.

Catalogues Post Free.

Instruction Gratis.

Special Arrangements are made for giving Lessons at their own places.

This Design is the Property of The Singer Manufacturing Co.

The Highest Honours have been awarded to this Company.

Monthly Instalments Accepted from Approved Buyers.

CAUTION! BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, OFFERED UNDER VARIOUS PRETEXTS.

THE ONLY SINGER MACHINES ARE MACHINES MADE BY

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT THEIR

BRANCH OFFICE, 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

calculation show that the entire import of tea from China, of sugar, rice, and general produce from the East Indies, &c., can be effected by the proposed routes much more expeditiously and considerably under the cost by marine transport *via* Suez or the Cape, and *vice versa*. European exports will follow this route. Naturally passengers will prefer land to a lengthened sea conveyance."

It may be added that the writer, an Englishman, was the reverse of an anti-Russian; he considered that the extension of Russian influence in Asia was all to the advantage of England; he was the strong advocate of an alliance between the two nations, illustrating his arguments by the assertion that Russia supplies us with more cereals than any other country, and that the increase in grain importations to our shores in 1872, and since the later development of Russian railway traffic, was to our incalculable benefit. About ten days after the date of this letter the Berlin correspondent of *The Times* extracted from the *Allgemeine Zeitung* the memorandum on an invasion of India which had been presented to the Emperor by General Duhamel at the time of the Crimean war. The details were prefaced by a statement that according to history nearly all the conquerors of India came from Central Asia and Persia; that the roads chosen for the purpose by Alexander, Genghis, Timour, Baber, and Nadir were still available or open, and that all these roads whether from Persia or the Oxus, converged upon Khurasan and Afghanistan. The lecturer quoted in detail this project, and said he did so as indicative of lines of communications useful to be borne in mind, rather than with any intent of provoking discussion on the feasibility of a scheme which so far as disclosed to the outer world is almost ludicrously deficient in detail. But it should be observed that the Russian project does not ignore entry into India other than by the Kyber and Bolan Passes, and there is little doubt but that invaders of India, from Alexander to Mahmoud of Ghuzni, and again from the ninth century downwards made use of other routes for purpose of entrance or exit or both. Later still a short but significant letter appeared in the *The Times* on the subject of "roads to India," which seemed to merit particular notice. It called attention to the fact that Persia and Afghanistan are not the only ante-chambers, as it were, to the Indian palace of attraction, and recalled the circumstance that a Chinese and Tibetan army, fully equipped, crossed the Himalayan mountains into Nepaul at the beginning of this century, and, after penetrating to the valley of Nawakot, 16 miles only from Kathmandu, the capital of Nepaul, dictated a humiliating treaty to the ruling Ghoorkhas. The writer then proceeded to show how dangerous to India would be the appearance of an invading force in Nepaul, "overhanging, as it does, 500 miles of an open frontier in the very centre of the Gangetic Valley." Having glanced at these routes, General Sir F. Goldsmid gave his own impression that a railway to India commencing in Norway, with its northern terminus at the Syd Fjord, a grand junction at Tobolsk or Tomsk, roughly assumed as geographically convenient, and a southern terminus at Calcutta, would offer to us in some respects as great advantages as any other; and he believed that, in spite of apparent physical difficulty, a feasible road somewhere in that direction might be discovered or worked out, notwithstanding the Hindoo Koosh and Himalayas. His next view of a route was to ship from England to the Mediterranean to a spot always available and within easy reach of the Syrian coast; and a convenient spot for a railway to the Persian Gulf, and he selected Cyprus, the Chittim of Scripture and of the Phœnicians, in mythological lore chosen as the birthplace of Venus, and stated by Pliny to have once joined the continent near Syria. It was taken by Richard Cœur de Lion of England, and bestowed upon the titular King of Jerusalem, and the Turks took it in 1570. The present condition of Cyprus is not hopeful; its population is said to be less than a twelfth part of the number estimated under the Venetians, or some three centuries ago; and the majority are Greeks. Its resources have, it is to be feared, greatly diminished since the Ottoman conquest; and its rich soil remains for the most part untilled and unprofitable; its forests have become less and less rich with trees, and though it can produce silks and cereals, wool, cotton, and other of the more valuable articles of commerce, and keep up an export trade with England and France, Egypt and Turkish ports, a fifth of the island only is said to be under cultivation. As for public works, the roads of the Romans and Venetians have become long since obliterated; the bridges have fallen to pieces, and goods are conveyed in miserable carts, and over almost impracticable tracks. Cyprus in the hands of Great Britain would be an invaluable acquisition, and worth any amount of land which might be purchased on the coast to its east. The distance to the several ports on that mainland is not great; indeed, the island is said to be visible on a clear day from Seleucia. A railway terminus for the Persian Gulf line might be reached in a very few hours, and fair-weather boats might be used at certain times calculated to carry over a thousand passengers—troops or civilians—at an inconsiderable cost. The possession of Cyprus would facilitate selection of a terminus; for with such tenancies we could only require on the mainland a landing place, offices, sheds for temporary accommodation of troops, and residence for a small railway staff provided from our headquarters in the island. Without presuming to set aside the many arguments put forward on behalf of other localities, he is in favour of commencing work at Tripoli or Tyre; otherwise of receiving the suggestions of Captain Burton, certainly not the least competent judge among the score and a half of competent witnesses examined by the Select Committee on the Euphrates Valley Railway. He examined the routes which came before that committee, and then on a large map before the audience described the routes from Alexandretta. He thus summed up his views:—"Fully persuaded, then, that there is no valid objection, moral or physical, to the construction of a line of railway through the Palmyra desert to a convenient point on the Euphrates, and thence to the Persian Gulf, and, believing that the said line had been sufficiently studied in practice to make the only material subject of deliberation its Mediterranean terminus, I will put as a not absurd hypothesis that we inaugurate our operations for urgent overland communication with India by establishing a depot, for men and materials both, at the island of Cyprus. This done, we commence work simultaneously for an eastward as for a westward line—the first, whether at Ruad or Tripoli, or other point easily reached from Famagusta or Larnaca to be continued for 850 miles to Kawait, on the Persian Gulf: the second, at Karachi, to be carried along the Makran coast to Jashk, or a more convenient spot in the vicinity, roughly 500 miles by map measurement, but nearer 700 by the telegraph route. These two completed, there would only remain the distance from Kawait to Jashk, for which specially organized transports might be requisite. I do not consider it romancing to say that the voyage from Cyprus to Karachi might in this way be accomplished within a week, allowing a day and a half for embarkation and disembarkation. For instance, let us reckon:—Ruad or Tripoli to Kawait, 850 miles at 25 miles an hour, say 36 hours; Kawait to Jashk, 600 miles by steamer, say 60 hours; Jashk to Karachi, 700 miles at 25 miles an hour, 30 hours—a total of 126 hours; allowed for delays, 30 hours—156 hours, or 6½ days." The lecturer adduced facts, touched upon years ago, which have acquired great importance by late events, and said:—"In the evidence before the select committee in 1872, I observe questions put to Captain Tylor as to the probable result of a Russo-Egyptian and Russo-Persian combination against us, the former on the Suez and the latter on the Euphrates Valley lines of communication. The reply is that, if Russia and Persia were to combine, then the Euphrates Valley would be more exposed; if Russia and Egypt were to combine, then the Suez route would be more exposed." I see a more dangerous combination than either, which might affect both routes simultaneously—that is, a Russo-Turkish one. Hence the necessity of striking while the iron is hot, or immediately securing a line by treaty with the Sultan, which should be, to all intents and purposes, British; protected by a material force on the coast—not a ship or two, with a guard of marines, but an island, with garrison as well as depot—and the eastern terminus of which would be reached in 90 hours from India, but in much less time from the entrance to the Persian Gulf. The shortness and directness of this line, constructed with English money, would be the truest guarantee of its intent and purpose—that it is, in fact, a mere link with India; and its original unprofitableness in a money point of view should prove that it is not designed to draw out the riches of the country and direct them to the benefit of aliens. Eventually, if its example caused the formation of branch native lines, and such junction produce a golden harvest for all parties concerned, the profit to England will have been legitimately acquired. I should be very glad to think a practical notion of this kind could find place among the minor considerations of the great Congress now sitting; for, if peace follows the present negotiations, which is at least probable, my humble opinion is that no time should be lost in carrying out some such end as that contemplated in the provision of a railway, which I rather call 'Palmyrene' than 'Euphrates Valley,' whether its existence have been provided for by payment, or in compensation for claims, or as part of an Anglo-Ottoman scheme of mutual benefit. If peace be lasting—a consummation devoutly to be wished—then would the establishment of the railway inevitably tend to the civilization and material good of a region too long neglected, and second to none on the face of the earth in interesting associations. Supposing it were not Russia, but another chance ally of Turkey or Egypt, or of both together, which threatened our communication by Suez or Palmyra, and that the chapter of accidents contained an account of our failure to counteract the hostile combination, in such a case we should have played our cards very badly to be shut out from the vast field of proposed communication with India, to which I have already adverted in describing the several northern projects; for I am fully convinced that some years hence, if none of these sketched-out lines actually join our Indian system, there will be no very long link left to complete in at least one or two of the number."

Mr. Palgrave, who was quoted by the lecturer as having given evidence before the select committee in 1872, spoke on the points referred to; and

Mr. Haddan, C. E., urged the advantages of the caravan railway in such a route as that described by the lecturer.

Sir A. Kemball said that there could be no commercial return for such a railway as that propounded by General Sir F. Goldsmid between the Mediterranean and India, and held that if there should be a Russio-Turkish alliance, then that the British should turn their attention to Egypt.

The Chairman also supported this view.

ARTILLERY TO THE FRONT.

(*Saturday Review.*)

A FEW years ago, when rifled guns and ironclad ships were in their infancy, when armour plates of four and a half inches thick were considered astonishing in their power of defence, and the 110-pounder Armstrong breechloader represented the maximum force of attack, the greatest interest was taken by the public in all questions relating to the progress of attack and defence. Inventors were innumerable and almost threatening towards puzzled War Ministers, and controversy ran as high on the merits of rival systems as it has lately done on those of Russians and Turks. It is difficult to believe to-day that ten years ago advocates of smoothbored ordnance firing big round shot of common cast iron were still to be found, and England, which was then far in advance of other nations, was said by a whole school of artillerists to be entering on a wrong path. After a time the absolute necessity of rifled guns was universally understood; the number of inventors declined as the superiority of some of them became definitively established; public interest waned, flickered, and died out. Since then there was a gradual advance step by step to the 35-ton gun and armour-plates a foot thick, till the sudden appearance of the 100-ton gun at Spezzia and the armour of the *Duilio* and *Dandolo*, solid plates 22 inches thick bolted on to an exceptionally strong backing. The Armstrong 100-ton gun pierced this target, with much power to spare, so long as the plates were of wrought iron; but failed to pierce the target when the plates were of steel, though it utterly smashed them. The experiments at Spezzia were described in the *Times*, and roused much interest, especially as to the question of the best material for ship's armour. But, after all, it was only a very big gun firing at a very big plate. No new principle had been discovered except the use of air spaces to diminish the strain on the interior of the gun, and this had not been carried out to any great extent. In March and April of this year the principle of saving the life of the gun while increasing its aggressive power was carried much higher by the use of an enlargement of the bore where the powder charge lies, called a "chamber" and the employment of a new Italian powder, designed to burn slowly at first, but faster when the shot has begun to move. The result of this combination of chamber and "Fossano" powder was to give the shot a very high velocity, no less than 1,661 feet in a second, with a considerable diminution in the strain on the interior of the gun. The heaviest charge of English powder used in the unchambered gun was 375 lbs., and it gave a velocity to the shot which caused it to strike the target with an energy of 33,000 foot tons, while the pressure in the interior of the gun—that is, the strain tending to burst it—was 20·8 tons on the square inch.

For the benefit of non-scientific readers we may explain the meaning of these measures of energy and pressure. An energy of one foot ton is given when the combination of weight and velocity in a moving body would, if translated into ordinary force and applied conveniently, raise a ton weight to the height of a foot before it was exhausted. A hundred foot tons of energy would either raise a hundred tons to the height of one foot, or one ton to the height of a hundred feet. So much for the energy of the shot; now for the strain on the gun. If you blow into an air cushion, you produce enough pressure on the interior to make the cushion swell. If you then fasten the mouth and sit upon the cushion your weight upon part of it makes the air inside act on all the other parts of it with a certain pressure tending to burst it, and you feel instinctively that the pressure is as great in one part of the cushion as another. It is so many pounds or ounces on each square inch of the interior. If you heap on further weight the internal pressure will increase till the cushion bursts. But if, before the burst takes place, you open the mouth, a rush of air ensues, sufficient to blow out a small projectile. So it is in a gun when fired. The powder is changed into a gas with immense and rapid expansion. The same pressure is exerted on the interior of the gun and on the back of the shot, and the gun would probably burst, but for the fact that the shot moves and leaves room for the gas to expand in a large instead of a small space. The modern endeavour is to get the shot to move before any dangerous strain has been set up, yet to make the powder gas expand quickly enough afterwards to blow the shot out of the muzzle with great rapidity so as to produce as much energy in it as possible. Applying this to the case in point, when one arrangement of gun and powder blows out the shot with a velocity which gives it an energy of 33,000 foot tons, while the bore of the gun is strained as much as it would be by a pressure of 20·8 tons on every square inch of the part where the strain takes place, and another gives an energy 38,313 foot tons with an internal pressure of only 17·4 tons on the square inch, we cannot fail to see how great a gain has been made. We get an increase of more than 5,000 foot tons, or about a fifth of the whole, to the energy of the shot, with a relief to the gun of nearly 3½ tons pressure on each square inch. Some idea of the immense force of the projectile may be attained if we think that it is sufficient to lift a ton weight much higher than the top of the highest mountain in the world.

But such huge pieces of ordnance are not common, nor can they be carried except in ships or on works specially prepared for them. If recent developments of artillery were only in this direction the result might be astonishing, but would not be of general application. The same principles, however, which enable the 100-ton gun to do such magnificent work have now been applied to lighter ordnance, and the Armstrong 6-inch gun has been firing a 70-lb. shot with a velocity of fully 2,000 feet per second. The weight of the gun (77 cwt.) is not much greater than that of the old 32-pounder smooth bore, which was never dreamt of as capable of inflicting any damage on the lightest ironclad ever built. Yet the 6-inch gun can pierce all the earlier ironclads, is much more powerful to pierce than the 8-inch gun of 9 tons, and falls little short of the penetrating force of the 9-inch gun of 12 tons. That is to say, it easily beats a gun of more than double its weight, and approaches the power of another piece of ordnance which exceeds it in weight more than threefold. With an elevation of 3° it ranges 1,000 yards further than the 8-inch gun; the distance travelled by the shot before striking the object being, for the 8-inch, 1,715 yards, and for the 6-inch, 2,713 yards. Thus the gun which is only half the weight of the other ranges, for the same elevation, more than half as far again, and the shot will penetrate deeper into anything it strikes than its bulkier rival. And this great power is attained with the light strain upon the interior of the bore of 15 tons. Other pieces are being constructed on the same principle—8-inch guns, weighing 11 tons, and 10-inch guns—which will be able to pierce the strongest targets now afloat. Besides the great advantages of much longer range and accuracy of fire, there is one still more practical. Ships which have been built to carry guns of a certain weight may now become twice as powerful as they were before; and some which could not hitherto engage an ironclad at all will now be able to do so with fair chance of success. What is this but to raise enormously the strength of a navy and of a siege train, which must be limited in power by the weight of artillery that can be moved along a road and in the trenches? If the difficulty of manufacturing carriages strong enough to endure the recoil and light enough to be easily movable can be overcome, there is no reason why field guns should not have their present powers increased in the same proportion. Steps have already been taken by Germany, France, and Austria in this direction, for they have added nearly half to the velocity of their field-guns, which now considerably exceed in power those of England. But these latest achievements of foreign artillery science lag far behind the advance now made by Sir W. Armstrong. We are in some danger of forgetting the fieldguns, because a difference in their effect only becomes prominent in war and manufacturers are less likely to push their case because the small guns do not pay so well. It is quite natural for a War Office to dislike the idea of any step sufficiently great to demand a re-organization of armaments; but English officials may comfort themselves with the thought that the small field artillery of this country can be re-armed at a far less cost than that of any other European Power. Nor is it necessary to adopt the exact gun now presented, or to buy the new ordnance from the Elswick firm. Without question, any pattern of gun made at Elswick can be made at Woolwich; and, besides, Sir W. Armstrong is building both muzzleloaders and breechloaders which will produce exactly the same effect.

Let us see how navies and armies will be affected by the new development in the power of guns, for that the principle must be adopted sooner or later is certain. In the first place, existing ships will have their offensive power doubled, because the guns they can carry will be twice as powerful as the old ones to penetrate iron armour. Then merchant vessels and small gunboats can carry ordnance dangerous to all but the newest and heaviest ironclads. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the defensive power of ships is decreased, and the question may soon again arise whether more use may not be made of unarmoured ships. With regard to armies, a velocity of 2,000 feet given to projectiles would give extraordinary advantages to artillery. Not only would effective ranges be greatly increased, but the accuracy of fire and deadly effect of shrapnel would be increased for all ranges, because the path of the shot through the air would be less curved, and therefore less liable to pass over an object instead of striking it; while the additional velocity imparted to the bullets contained in the shrapnel would give each one of them greater penetration, and cause deadly wounds in many cases where from defective speed in the bullet only contusions now occur.

In short, we have no hesitation in saying that a development has occurred in the power of artillery which will enable this country to step over the heads of others in our armaments, provided we make use of the opportunity. To tell the truth we have been somewhat surpassed lately so far as fieled-guns are concerned, and it is quite time to take a new departure. The Russian field-artillery is, however far behind our own at this moment. The artillery of the Guard alone is better armed, but rapid progress is being made in providing superior field-pieces for the whole army. At present the bulk of the Russian field-guns have velocities little over 1,000 feet, about half of what we now see might be attained. The only difficulty is as to the carriages, and surely science can overcome this.

THE EPIC OF THE LION.

FAITHFULLY RENDERED FROM THE FRENCH OF M. VICTOR HUGO'S 'L'ART D'ETRE GRANDPERE.

BY EDWINS ARNOLD, C.S.I.

I.

A LION in his jaws caught up a child—
Not harming it—and to the woodland, wild
With secret streams and lairs, bore off his prey;
The beast, as one might cull a flower in May,
Had plucked this bud, not thinking wrong or right,
Mumbling its stalk, too proud or kind to bite,—
A lion's way, roughly compassionate.
Yet truly dismal was the victims fate;
Thrust in a cave that rumbled with each roar,
His food wild herbs his bed the earthy floor,
He lived, half-dead with daily frightening.
It was a rosy boy, son of a king;
A ten-year lad with bright eyes shining wide,
And save this son his majesty beside
Had but one girl—two years of age—and so
The monarch suffered, being old, much woe,
His heir the monster's prey, while the whole land
In dread both of the beast and king did stand;
Sore terrified were all:—
By came a Knight
That road, who halted, asking "What's the fright?"
They told him, and he spurred straight for the den:

Oh, such a place! the sunlight entering in
Grew pale and crept, so grim a sight was shown
Where the gaunt Lion on the rock lay prone:
The wood, at this part thick of growth and wet,
Barred out the sky with black trunks closely set;
Forest and forester matched wonderous well!
Great stones stood near, with ancient tales to tell—
Such as make moorlands weird in Brittany—
And at its edge a mountain you might see,
One of those iron walls which shut off heaven;
The Lion's den was a deep cavern driven
Into the granite ridge, fenced round with oaks:
Cities and caverns are discordant folks,
They bear each other grudges! this did wave
A leafy threat to trespasser,—"Hence, knave!
Or meet my Lion!"
In the champion went.
The den had all the sombre sentiment
Which palaces display—deaths—murderings—
Terrors—you felt "here lives one of the kings,"
Bones strewn around showed that this mighty lord
Denied himself nought which his woods afford,
A rock-rift pierced by stroke of lightning gave
Such misty glimmer as a den need have:
What eagles might think dawn and owls the dusk
Makes day enough for kings of claw and tusk.
All else was regal, though! you understood
Why the majestic brute slept, as he should,
On leaves, with no lace curtains to his bed;
And how his wine was blood—nay, or instead,
Spring water lapped *sans* napkin, spoon, or cup,
Or lackeys:—
Being from spur to crest mailed up,
The champion enters.
In the den he spies
Truly a Mighty One! Crowned to the eyes
With shaggy golden fell—the Beast!—it muses
With look infallible; for, if he chooses,
The master of a wood may play at Pope,
And this one had such claws, there was small hope
To argue with him on a point of creed!
The Knight approached—yet not too fast, indeed;
His footfall clanged, flaunted his rose-red feather,
None the more notice took the beast of either,
Still in his own reflections plunged profound;
Theseus a-marching upon that black ground
Of Sisyphus, Ixion, and dire hell,
Saw such a scene, murk and implacable:
But duty whispered "Forward!" so the Knight
Drew out his sword: the Lion at that sight
Lifted his head in slow wise, grim to see;

The Knight said: "Greeting! monstrous brute! to thee;
In this foul hole thou hast a child in keeping,—
I search its noisome nooks with glances sweeping
But spy him not. That child I must reclaim,
Friends are we if thou renderest up the same;
If not—I too am lion, thou wilt find;
The king his lost son in his arms shall bind;
While here thy wicked blood runs, smoking-hot,
Before another dawn."
"I fancy not,"
Pensive the Lion said.
The Knight strode near,
Brandished his blade and cried: "Sire! have a care!"
The Beast was seen to smile—ominous sight!—
Never make lions smile! Then joined they fight,
The man and monster, in most desparate duel
Like warring giants, angry, huge, and cruel;
Like tigers crimsoning an Indian wood,
The man with steel, the beast with claws as good;
Fang against falchion, hide to mail, that lord
Hurled himself foaming on the flashing sword:
Stout though the Knight, the Lion stronger was,
And tore that brave breast under its cuirass,
And striking blow on blow with ponderous paw,
Forced plate and rivet off, until you saw
Through all the armour's cracks the bright blood spirt,
As when clenched fingers make a mulberry squirt;
And piece by piece he stripped the iron sheath,
Helm, armlets, greaves—gnawed bare the bones beneath,
Scrunching that hero, till he sprawled—alas!
Beneath his shield, all blood, and mud, and mess:
Whereat the Lion feasted:—then it went
Back to its rocky couch and slept content.

II.

Next came a hermit:
He found out the cave;
With girdle, gown, and cross—trembling and grave—
He entered. There that Knight lay, out of shape,
Mere pulp: the Lion waking up did gape,
Opened his yellow orbs, heard some one grope,
And—seeing the woollen coat bound with a rope,
A black peaked cowl, and inside that a man—
He finished yawning and to growl began:
Then, with a voice like prison-gates which creak,
Roared, "What would'st thou?"
"My King"
"King"
"May I speak?"
"Of whom?"
"The Prince."
"Is that what makes a King?"
The monk bowed revenue, "Majesty! I bring
A message—wherefore keep this child,"
"For that
Whene'er it rains I've some one here to chat."
"Return him."
"Not so."
"What then wilt thou do?
Would'st eat him?"
"Ay—if I have naught to chew!"
"Sire! think upon His Majesty in woe!"
"They killed my dam," the beast said, "long ago."
"Bethink thee, sire, a king implores a king."
"Nonesense—he talks—he's man! when my notes ring
A Lion's heard!"
"His only boy!"
"Well, well!
He hath a daughter."
"She's no heir."
"*I* dwell
Alone in this my home, mid wood and rock,
Thunder my music, and the lightning-shock
My lamp;—let his content him."
"Ah! show pity."
"What means that word? is't current in your city?"
"Lion, thou'dst wish to go to heaven—see here!
I offer thee indulgence, and, writ clear,
God's passport to His paradise!"
"Get forth,
Thou holy rogue," thundered the Beast in wrath:"

The hermit disappeared.

III.

Thereat left free,
Full of a lion's vast serenity
He slept again, leaving still night to pass:
The moon rose, starting spectres on the grass,
Shrouding the marsh with mist, blotting the ways,
And melting the black woodland to grey maze;
No stir was seen below, above no motion
Save of the white stars trooping to the ocean:
And while the mole and cricket in the brake
Kept watch, the Lion's measured breath did make
Slow symphony that kept all creatures calm.

Sudden—loud cries and clamours! striking qualm
Into the heart of the quiet, horn and shout
Causing the solemn wood to reel with rout,
And all the nymphs to tremble in their trees.
The uproars of a midnight chase are these
Which shakes the shades, the marsh, mountain and stream,
And breaks the silence of their sombre dream.
The thicket flashed with many a lurid spark
Of torches borne 'mid wild cries through the dark;
Hounds, nose to earth, ran yelping through the wood,
And armed groupe, gathering in the alleys, stood.
Terrific was the noise that rolled before;
It seemed a squadron; nay, 'twas something more—
A whole battalion, sent by that sad king
With force of arms his little Prince to bring,
Together with the Lion's bleeding hide.

Which here was right or wrong? who can decide?
Have beasts or men most claim to live? God wots!
He is the unit, we the cypher-dots.

Well warmed with meat and drink those soldiers were,
Good hearts they bore—and many a bow and spear;
Their number large, and by a Captain led
Valiant, whilst some in foreign wars had bled,
And all were men approved and firm in fight;
The Lion heard their cries, affronting night,
For by this time his awful lids were lifted;
But from the rock his chin he never shifted,
And only his great tail wagged to and fro.

Meantime, outside the cavern, startled so,
Came close the uproar of this shouting crowd.
As round a web flies buzzing in a cloud,
Or hive bees swarming o'er a bear ensnared,
This hunter's legion buzzed, and swarmed, and flared.
Inbattle order all their ranks were set:
'Twas understood the Beast they came to get,
Fierce as a tiger's cunning—strong to seize—
Could munch up heroes as an ape cracks fleas,
Could with one glance make Jove's own bird look down;
Wherefore they laid him siege as to a town.
The pioneers with axes cleared the way,
The spearmen followed in a close array,
The archers held their arrows on the string;
Silence was bid, lest any chattering
Should mask the Lion's footstep in the wood;
The dogs—who know the moment when 'tis good
To hold their peace—went first, nose to the ground,
Giving no tongue; the torches all around
Hither and thither flickered, their long beams
Through sighing foliage sending ruddy gleams;—
Such is the order a great hunt should have:
And soon between the trunks they spy the cave,
A black, dim-outlined hole, deep in the gloom,
Gaping, but blank and silent as the tomb,
Wide open to the night, as though it feared
As little all that clamour as it heard.
There's smoke where fire smoulders, and a town,
When men lay siege, rings tocsin up and down;
Nothing so here! therefore with vague dismay
Each stood, and grasp on bow or blade did lay,
Watching the sombre stillness of that chasm:
The dogs among themselves whimpered: a spasm
From the horror lurking in all voiceless places—
Worse than the rage of tempests—blanched all faces:
Yet they were to find and fight this Thing,
So they advance, each bush examining,
Dreading full sore the very prey they sought;
The pioneers held high the lamps they brought:
"There! that is it! the very mouth of the den!"
The trees all round it muttered, warning men:
Still they kept step and neared it—look you now,
Company's pleasant, and there were a thou——

Good Lord! all in a moment, there's it's face!
Frightful!—they saw the Lion! Not one pace
Further stirred any man; the very trees
Grew blacker with his presence, and the breeze
Blew shudders into all hearts present there:
Yet, whether 'twas from valour or wild fear,
The archers drew—and arrow, bolt, and dart
Made target of the Beast. He, on his part—
As calm as Pelion in the rain or hail—
Bristled majestic from the nose to tail,
And shook full fifty missiles from his hide;
Yet any meaner brute had found beside
Enough still sticking fast to make him yell
Or fly; the blood was trickling down his fell,
But no heed took he, glaring steadfastly;
And all these men of war, amazed to be
Thus met by so stupendous might and pride,
Thought him no beast, but some god brutified.
The hounds, tail down, slunk back behind the spears;
And then the Lion, 'mid the silence, rears
His awful face, and over wood and marsh
Roared a vast roar, hoarse, vibrant, vengeful, harsh,—
A rolling, raging peal of wrath, which spread
From the quaking earth to the echoing vault o'erhead,
Making the half-awakened thunder cry
"Who thunders there?" from its black bed of sky.

This ended all!—sheer horror cleared the coast:
As fogs are driven by wind, that valorous host
Melted, dispersed to all the quarters four,
Clean panic-stricken by that monstrous roar;
Each with one impulse—leaders, rank and file,
Deeming it haunted ground, where Earth somewhile
Is wont to breed marvels of lawless might—
They scampered, mad, blind, reckless, wild with fright.
Then quoth the Lion, "Woods and mountains! see,
A thousand men enslaved fear one Beast free!"
As lava to volcanoes, so a roar
Is to these creatures; and, the eruption o'er
In heaven-shaking wrath, they mostly calm.
The gods themselves to lions yield the palm
For magnanimity. When Jove was king,
Hercules said, "Let's finish off the thing,
Not the Nemæn merely; every one
We'll strangle—all the lions." Whereupon
The lions yawned a "much obliged!" his way.

But this Beast, being whelped by night, not day—
Offspring of glooms—was sterner; one of those
Who go down slowly when their storm's at close;
His anger had a savage ground-swell in it:
He loved to take his naps, too, to the minute,
And to be roused up thus with horn and hound,—
To find an ambush sprung—to be hemmed round—
Targetted—'twas an insult to his grove!
He paced towards the hill, climbed high above,
Lifted his voice, and, as the sowers sow
The seeds down wind, thus did that Lion throw
His message far enough the town to reach.

"King! your behaviour really passes speech!
Thus far no harm I've wrought to him your son;
But now I give you notice—when night's done
I will make entry at your city-gate,
Bringing the Prince alive; and those who wait
To see him in my jaws—your lackey-crew—
Shall see me eat him in your palace too!"

Quiet the night passed, while the streamlets bubbled,
And the clouds sailed across the vault untroubled.

Next morning this is what was viewed in town:

Dawn coming—people going—some adown
Praying, some crying; pallid cheeks, swift feet,
And a huge Lion stalking through the street.

IV.

The quaking townsmen in the cellars hid;
How make resistance? briefly, no one did;
The soldiers left their posts, the gates stood wide;
'Twas felt the Lion had upon his side
A majesty so godlike, such an air—
That den, too, was so dark and grim a lair—
It seemed scarce short of rash impiety
To cross its path as the fierce Beast went by.
So to the palace and its gilded dome
With stately steps unchallenged did he roam,
In many a spot with those vile darts scared still.
As you may note an oak scored with the bill,
Yet nothing recks that giant-trunk; so here
Paced this proud wounded Lion, free of fear,
While all the people held aloof in dread,
Seeing the scarlet jaws of that great head
Hold up the princely boy—aswoon.
Is't true
Princes are flesh and blood? Ah, yes! and you
Had wept with sacred pity, seeing him
Swing in the Lion's mouth, body and limb:
The tender captive gripped by those grim fangs,
On either side the jowl helplessly hangs,
Deathlike, albeit he bore no wound of tooth.
And for the brute thus gagged it was, in sooth,
A grievous thing to wish to roar, yet be
Muzzled and dumb, so he walked savagely,
His pent heart blazing through his burning eyes,
While not one bow is stretched, no arrow flies;
They dreaded, peradventure, lest some shaft
Shot with a trembling hand and faltering craft
Might miss the Beast and pierce the Prince:
So, still
As he had promised, roaring from his hill,
This Lion, scorning town and townsfolk sick
To view such terror, goes on straight and quick
To the King's house, hoping to meet there one
Who dares to speak with him:—outside is none!
The door's ajar, and flaps with every blast;
He enters it—within those walls at last!—
No man!
For, certes, though he raged and wept,
His Majesty, like all, close shelter kept,
Solicitous to live, holding his breath
Specially precious to the real: now death
Is not thus viewed by honest beasts of prey,
And when the Lion found *him* fled away,
Ashamed to be so grand, man being so base,
He muttered to himself in that dark place
Where lions keep their thoughts: "This wretched King!
'Tis well, I'll eat his boy!" Then, wandering,
Lordly he traversed courts and corridors,
Paced beneath vaults of gold on shining floors,
Glanced at the throne deserted, stalked from hall
To hall—green, yellow, crimson—empty all!
Rich couches void, soft seats unoccupied!
And as he walked he looked from side to side
To find some pleasant nook for his repast,
Since appetite was come to munch at last
The princely morsel:—Ah! what sight astounds
That grisly lounger?
In the palace-grounds
An alcove on a garden gives, and there
A tiny thing—forgot in the general fear,
Lulled in the flower-sweet dreams of infancy,
Bathed with soft sunlight falling brokenly
Through leaf and lattice—was that moment waking;
A little lovely maid, most dear and taking,
The Prince's sister: all alone—undressed—
She sate up singing: children sing so best.

A voice of joy, than silver lute-string softer!
A mouth all rose-bud, blossoming in laughter!
A baby-angel hard at play! a dream
Of Bethlehem's cradle, or what nests would seem
If girls were hatched!—all these! Eyes, too, so blue
That sea and sky might own their sapphire new!
Neck bare, arms bare, pink legs and stomach bare!
Nought hid the roseate satin skin, save where
A little white-laced shift was fastened free;
She looked as fresh, singing thus peacefully,
As stars at twilight or as April's heaven;
A floweret—you had said—divinely given,
To show on earth how God's own lilies grow:
Such was this beauteous baby-maid; and so
The Beast caught sight of her and stopped—
And then
Entered:—the floor creaked as he stalked straight in.

Above the playthings by the little bed
The Lion put his shaggy massive head,
Dreadful with savage might and lordly scorn,
More dreadful with that princely prey so borne;
Which she, quick spying, "Brother! brother!" cried,
"Oh! my own brother!" and, unterrified—
Looking a living rose that made the place
Brighter and warmer with its fearless grace—
She gazed upon that monster of the wood,
Whose yellow balls not Typhon had withstood.
And—well! who knows what thoughts these small heads hold?
She rose up in her cot—full height, and bold,
And shook her pink fist angrily at him.

Whereon—close to the little bed's white rim,
All dainty silk and laces—this huge Brute
Set down her brother gently at her foot,
Just as a mother might, and said to her—
"*Don't be put out, now! there he is, Dear!—there!*"
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including even Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.